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WEBER'S GUIDE 1927

NEW RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY

for

SHRUBBERY BORDERS
SINGLE SPECIMENS
GROUP PLANTINGS
FOUNDATIONS
HEDGES and
ORNAMENTAL FENCES



Brilliant! Gorgeous!

*See Page 24 for
Full Description and Prices*



PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS



*THIS is a new and
wonderful addition
to the Mock Orange
family but is far
beyond anything in
this line that has been
brought out in the past*

A Beautiful Shrub

*See Page 28 for
Full Description and Prices*

H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co.
Affton, Missouri



Courtesy, Standard Encyclopedia of Horticulture, The Macmillan Company

Well-Filled Mixed Border, with Lilacs Predominating

Introductory

It is with great pleasure that we present herewith copy of "Weber's Guide" for 1927. First of all we want to extend greetings and best wishes for a prosperous year in 1927 and to thank each and every one of our customers for their patronage during the past years and hope that we may have the pleasure of receiving your valued orders for the coming year.

Those who may receive copy of "Weber's Guide" and who have never purchased Nursery Stock from us, we ask that you give us a trial order. We kindly ask those who receive copy of "Weber's Guide" to preserve same for reference. You will find much valuable information contained in same. It would also be a great favor to us if you would show same to your friends who may be in need of something in our line. We are always glad to mail copies to interested parties upon request.

Our facilities are the best of any nursery near St. Louis; we have large frost-proof concrete storage houses, 80 by 120 feet, 14 feet high, also storage cellars for bulbous stock. Our greenhouses cover over one-half acre and our cold-frames in which we keep our Perennial plants cover about 1 acre, so that we are prepared to handle your orders carefully.

All packing and filling of orders is personally superintended by members of the firm in the best possible manner; no distance is too great for our mode of packing. For spring shipments we carry a complete line of stock in our storage houses and can make shipments at any time during the winter and up to May 1st, and later according to weather conditions. In the fall we begin shipping about October 15th. All orders are packed under cover, avoiding exposure to sun, wind, frost, etc.

[We extend a cordial invitation to visit our Nurseries. We, however, wish to announce that our offices will be closed all day Sunday excepting during the months of October and November, also March, April and May, when we will have open Sundays from 8 to 11:30 to accommodate those who cannot come during the week.]

Soliciting your correspondence, inquiries and favors, we are

Yours truly,

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO., INC.

Established 1867.

Incorporated 1903.

Capital, \$150,000.00.

100 Acres in Nursery.

LOCATION—Nurseries and office located on Gravois Road, one and one-quarter miles west of the St. Louis City limits, nine miles southwest of the St. Louis Court House, and one and one-half miles west of the terminus of the Cherokee Street Car Line. We are one-half mile east of Gravois Station on the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Memphis branch of the Frisco R. R. We now have an Auto Bus Line leaving end of Cherokee car line passing by our office. Phone us for time of leaving.

Terms, Conditions and General Remarks

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING UP ORDER

Clause 1—**Terms** invariably cash.

Clause 2—**Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order on St. Louis, Mo.; Registered Mail to Aftton, Mo., or by Draft.** Please do not send private checks unless drawn on some St. Louis Bank. Address all correspondence to **H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Company, Aftton, Mo.**

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by one-half the amount in cash.

Clause 3—**Quotations.** Prices quoted in this catalogue are for the quantities specified. 1, 2 or 3 trees or plants of a kind are to be figured at the single price, 4 or more plants of a kind are to be figured at the 10 price, 40 trees of a kind at the 100 price. Example: 1 Oldenburg, 2 Wealthy, 3 Grimes, 2 Winesap, 2 York Imperial Apple are to be figured at the single price. If you take 4 trees of each variety mentioned above you are entitled to the 10 price. If you take 40 Apple or more, not less than 5 trees of a variety, you will be entitled to the 100 price, and so on throughout the catalogue. Thousand prices will be quoted on application where list of varieties accompanies the request. All orders are booked with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from drouth, fire, hail, frost or other causes beyond our control.

Clause 4—**Non-Warranty Clause.** If nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold by us, a replacement of the stock, as originally ordered, without charge, or a refund of the purchase price shall be a complete satisfaction of our liability. Except for such liability, we give no undertaking or warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter on any nursery stock we sell. We assume no liability for delays in delivery, or for non-delivery of nursery stock caused by frost, fire, flood, drought, hail, strikes, embargoes, war or other causes beyond our control. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery. Railroad, Express Companies and boat lines must be held responsible for losses in case of delay or damage in transit.

Clause 5—**Free Packing.** We pack free all orders sold at catalogue prices, in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes with moss or excelsior.

Clause 6—**No Cartage** to freight depots, express offices or wharves in St. Louis.

Clause 7—**City of St. Louis and Suburban Deliveries.** Our delivery trucks will make trips to the various sections of St. Louis and suburban points during the seasons. Orders to go this way must be left entirely to us as to the time of delivery. We combine a number of orders for one section in making these deliveries.

Clause 8—**Special Deliveries.** Parties desiring delivery on a certain day must order "**Express Shipment**" of their order and must pay **Express charges.** Order must be plainly marked "**Special Delivery,**" and must give date on which delivery is to be made, weather conditions permitting.

Clause 9—**Railroad Facilities.** We have the St. Louis and Memphis R. R. branch of the Frisco System within one-half mile of the office. Our station is Gravois, Mo. Carload shipments are loaded here. This with the St. Louis facilities enables us to make prompt shipments on direct lines.

Clause 10—**Early Orders.** Customers should send in orders as early as possible; do not wait until the last minute and then expect to get immediate delivery. Wishing to serve our patrons in the best possible manner is the reason we ask for early orders.

Clause 11—**Directions.** Observe carefully that your **Name, Post-office, County and State** are plainly written on your order; also state whether to be sent by freight or express, and by what route. If no directions be given, we will use our best judgment. Use order sheet enclosed.

Clause 12—**Errors.** Any errors that may occur in filling orders must be reported within five days after receipt of goods. We will immediately correct same. Complaints entered after the above stated time will not be entertained.

Clause 13—**Losses.** All stock will be sent out in good condition. We do not guarantee stock to live, nor do we make up any losses whatever due to climatic conditions or after culture on the part of the purchaser. Immediately upon receipt of stock, open the package and ascertain the condition of same; check up the varieties and compare with your order and report to us at once any complaints that are to be made. If package has become frosted or dry en route, treat as per instructions given under "**Directions for Transplanting and Care of Trees, Shrubs, etc.**"

Clause 14—**Replacing.** We do not replace stock that may die at the price quoted in this list. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery, when we will at once rectify or allow deductions. We will not permit any deductions from invoices unless the above conditions have been complied with.

Clause 15—**Insurance.** A great many people want the nurseryman to stand all the losses, whether due to climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. For such customers we have decided to offer an insurance proposition, as follows: If the purchaser desires insurance on stock purchased, we will insure the growth of such stock as we may deliver (excepting injury sustained by fire, cattle, horses, hogs, accidental, willful or malicious destruction and floods) until the first day of September after delivery; provided that purchaser adds twenty-five per cent (25%) to the amount of the purchase price and pays the total amount on or before the day of delivery so that proper entry can be made on our books. Purchaser is to notify us promptly on the first day of September as to the losses claimed so that we can investigate and issue proper credits; under no conditions are dead trees or plants to be removed until we have had an opportunity to investigate in case we should desire to do so.

Clause 16—**Substitution.** It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such. Should it be desired for us not to do this, please state on your order, "**No substitution.**"

Clause 17—**Selections.** Persons not acquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we will select as if planting for ourselves.

Clause 18—**Transportation.** Every care is taken to secure safe and prompt transportation. The forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

Clause 19—**Inspection.** Our nurseries are annually inspected by the State Entomologist and have been found free of San Jose Scale and other dangerous insects and diseases. A copy of certificate of inspection will be attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Clause 20—**Notice.** The prices in this list abrogate previous quotations and are made on stock to be strictly first class in the grades named. Please do not compare our prices with firms quoting on mailing size trees and plants only.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Plants, Bulbs, Roots, etc., within the U. S. and Possessions.

	First pound or fraction.	Each additional pound or fraction.
First Zone, St. Louis, or 50 miles thereof.....	7c	1c
Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles.....	7c	1c
Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles.....	8c	2c
Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles.....	9c	4c
Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1,000 miles.....	10c	6c

NOTE.—Limit of weight for delivery within the first, second and third zones, 70 pounds; to all other zones, 50 pounds.

Directions for Transplanting Trees, Shrubs, etc.

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The soil should be well prepared by plowing at least twice beforehand, using a subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh land manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees Before Planting.—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is twofold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit. Second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery, roots are often broken or bruised, as will be the case however careful the digging, packing and transformation may be performed, and it becomes necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time, no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and Dwarf Trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, when pruning at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife, where they have been roughly cut with the spade in digging, always cutting from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form, and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting with Dynamite.—We recommend the use of dynamite to every planter of trees, where same can be used. It is the up-to-date way of planting all kinds of trees.

- 1st. It is more economical than any other method.
- 2nd. It costs little or any more than digging a proper sized hole with the spade.
- 3rd. Dynamiting the soil conserves moisture and prevents the big losses during dry seasons that are common with spade-dug holes.
- 4th. Trees planted with dynamite make as much growth in two years as spade-set trees will in four years.
- 5th. Dynamite breaks up the ground for 12 to 15 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, kills all insects and fungus growth contained in the soil.
- 6th. Dynamite-set trees bear fruit one to two years sooner than spade-set trees, and live longer.

Write to the **E. I. Dupont Nemours Powder Co.**, Wilmington, Delaware, and ask them to send you their "Instruction Book" on "Tree Planting" with dynamite.

Planting with Spade.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. Have all holes dug before taking the trees to the orchard. The roots, by all means, should be protected carefully from sun and drying winds as the fine fiber roots are very quickly dried out and growth can not be assured. For fruit trees dig holes two feet square and eighteen inches deep. For shade trees dig holes two and one-half by two and one-half feet wide and two feet deep. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in around the roots; the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water; let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the trees to raise the surface somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting Dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one to two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting.—Do not expect a tree to grow unless you can give it some subsequent attention after planting. Cultivate an orchard or tree just as you would a garden. It is a good practice to inter-crop, that is, between the rows of trees, low growing vegetables and berries may be planted without losing the use of the land and at the same time keeping the trees growing vigorously. Green manure crops, grain and legumes may be plowed in to further enrich the soil, care being taken not to injure the bodies of the trees when so doing.

Spraying.—This is not difficult but rather easy after understood. First: Figure out what you are spraying for, disease or insects, so it can be done intelligently. Second: Do a thorough job; for time, material and efforts are wasted by carelessness of application.

Get a good sprayer (and there are lots of them) of a type suited to your needs, and here we might say the life of a sprayer will depend on the care you give it. When through using, wash and rinse thoroughly, drain out the hose and pipes and store out of the weather. For many parts are indestructible and will last for years. A spraying calendar on page 5 and some instructions are given therein.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist, at least three feet above the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Pruning Fruit Trees.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; whenever it is done the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing and interfering with each other, and keep the heads in a symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be necessary afterwards. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.

Pruning Shrubs.—See page 15.

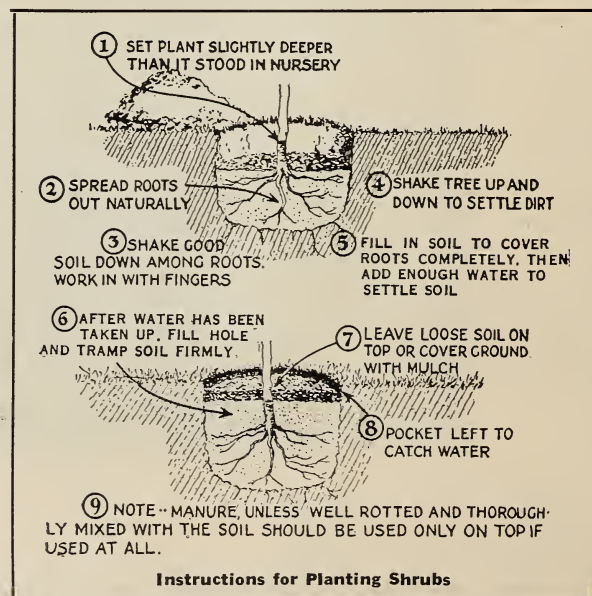
Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle soil firmly about them. All newly planted vines should be cut back to 2 to 3 buds or eyes as soon as planted. Two sprouts or canes should be allowed to grow the following summer and should be carefully tied to stakes to keep them from becoming broken in cultivation, winds, etc. The following winter these canes should be cut back to five feet and tied to the lower wire of the trellis, which should be put up the following fall or winter after planting. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Packages, Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure. Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely under the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.



A Successful Spray Program

APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES

The following spray program is the result of over twenty years study and sixteen years commercial orcharding, and is just what we use in our own orchards of over 30,000 peach and apple trees in Delaware and West Virginia. Believing it to be the most efficient and economical program that we know of, we are pleased to submit it for your consideration and guidance. Remember that the time when and manner how are just as important as the wherewith.

FIRST: Dormant Spray with Scalecide (1-15). Spray after the leaves fall or before they come out again in the spring—except when too cold. Never spray when temperature is below 40°. Either fall or spring application controls scale, bud-moth and case bearer. Fall or early spring spraying also controls pear psylla.



Dormant in the Fall or early Spring.



Delayed Dormant in the Spring.

mite and tent caterpillar—no nicotine required. This spray also controls scale, bud-moth and case bearer. Scalecide is the complete dormant spray.

Never omit your dormant spray—the invigorating effect of Scalecide is alone worth the cost even when no serious pests threaten your trees. Both fall and spring applications may be made if desired.

SECOND: Cluster Bud or Pre-pink Spray with Sulfocide.

Very important for scab control. The scab fungus winters on the fallen leaves and the spores are spread when wet by warm spring rains. They lodge on the newly expanding leaves and infect them. Prevent this primary infection. Use 2 lbs. fresh Kayso or Casein Spreader, and 1 gal. Sulfocide to 200 gals. of water. Mix Kayso in the water first. To also control red bug, late hatching aphid and newly hatched leaf roller and tent caterpillar (on apples only), use 1 gal. Sulfocide and 2 gals. Scalecide to 200 gals. water. Mix Sulfocide in the water first, but don't use spreader, poison or nicotine. This combination is an efficient contact insecticide and retains the fungicidal value of Sulfocide alone.



Pre-pink

NOTE: Sprays for the control of scab are most effective when applied before rains but Sulfocide, unlike lime-sulfur, may be applied after rain since it does not turn scab spots black the spots will heal up if Sulfocide is applied when the infection is first noticeable.



Pink or Pre-Blossom

Spreader, 4 lbs. arsenate of lead and 1 gal. Sulfocide to 200 gals. of water (or 2 lbs. fresh Kayso, 3 lbs. Cal-arsenate and 1 gal. Sulfocide to 200 gals. of water). Mix Kayso in the water first, arsenate of lead second and Sulfocide last (after all the water has been added).

FOURTH: Calyx or Codling Moth Spray with Sulfocide and Poison.

This, the first spray for protection against wormy fruit, should never be omitted. Spray just after the petals drop or when the bees leave the blossoms, with a fine misty spray directed at the open calyces. Use 4 lbs. fresh Kayso, or Casein Spreader, 4 lbs. arsenate of lead and 1 gal. Sulfocide to 200 gals. of water (or 2 lbs. fresh Kayso, 3 lbs. Cal-arsenate and 1 gal. Sulfocide to 200 gals. of water). Mix Kayso in the water first, arsenate of lead, second, and Sulfocide last (after all the water has been added).



Calyx Spray

FIFTH: For Codling Moth and Late Scab Infection. Repeat the fourth spray about ten days later, or if the weather has been unusually cool, about fourteen days. This spray may sometimes be omitted, but it is safer not to do so.



Fourteen days' Spray



Six Weeks' Spray

Later sprays may be necessary as general protection against late infestations of insects and fungus.

PEACHES, PLUMS and CHERRIES

Some of the largest and finest peach orchards in the country are sprayed annually with Scalecide and Sulfocide. Apply the summer spray thoroughly with a fine spray but do not drench or soak with a coarse driving spray especially on hot days when the temperature is over 60°. This may apply to summer spraying of any fruit but more especially to peaches. The importance of fine nozzles and a misty spray cannot be over-emphasized no matter what material is used.

Cherries sprayed with Sulfocide and soap when ripening will greatly extend picking season. The material is non-poisonous and does not show on the fruit.

FIRST: Dormant Spray with Scalecide (1-15).

Spray in the fall after the leaves are off for scale, peach leaf-curl and for general invigoration and canker control. Leaf-curl is best controlled by fall spraying. But, if you did not spray in the fall, be sure to apply Scalecide in the spring before the buds swell. Some growers like to add Sulfocide to the spring application, using 1 gal. of Sulfocide and 12½ gals. of Scalecide (1-15) to 200 gals. of water—mix Sulfocide in the water first. Scalecide is a fine disinfectant after worming.



Dormant in the Fall or Early Spring

SECOND: As the Buds Swell and Before Blossoms Open.

The failure of peaches to set fruit is sometimes attributed to frost or too much rain when it is really due to brown rot attacking the blossoms. For protection against brown rot use 2 lbs. fresh Kayso or Casein Spreader, and 1 gal. Sulfocide to 200 gals. of water. Mix the Kayso in the water first. Some growers think that Sulfocide holds the leaf-curl in check even after it has started.



Third Spray, just as the Shucks fall

THIRD: As the Shucks Fall from the Newly Formed Fruit.

For the control of curculio and brown rot, use 3 lbs. fresh Kayso, or Casein Spreader 3 lbs. arsenate of lead and 1 gal. Sulfocide to 200 gals. of water. Mix Kayso in the water first, arsenate of lead second, and Sulfocide last (after all the water has been added).

FOURTH: Two Weeks Later. For the control of brown rot and scab, use 2 lbs. fresh Kayso and 1 gal. Sulfocide to 200 gals. of water. Mix Kayso in the water first.

FIFTH: Ten Days to Two Weeks Later. Repeat the fourth spray for brown rot and scab. Additional sprays may be made as often as necessary. Sulfocide checks brown rot even after it has started.

NOTE: Local conditions may require a poison spray for curculio more often than mentioned above. In such cases use the poison combination described under the third spray.

GRAPES

Soak the vines with Scalecide (1-15) just before the growth starts. We believe that this dormant spray with Sulfocide is of greater value than anything else you can do in the way of spraying. This cleans up the eggs and larvae of insects, helps to control fungous troubles such as black-rot cankers and mildew and tends to make your vines more vigorous and productive.

When the blossom buds are forming, or when shoots are 4 to 6 inches long, use 3 pounds soap and 1 gallon Sulfocide to 200 gallons water. Repeat this spray after fruit sets. Any good, soft soap will do, such as fish oil soap. Bordeaux mixture can also be used for this spray with good results.

Do not use later sprays until fruit is ripe—as, occasionally, severe injury results—but we know of no spray, outside of Sulfocide that will stop black rot after it sets in. Direct spray at fruit rather than the foliage as Sulfocide does not show on the fruit. If the dormant spray with Scalecide or the two early Sulfocide sprays are omitted it is unreasonable to expect healthy vines in mid-season, but if the early sprays are properly done, mid-season sprays are unnecessary. If you spray in mid-season use bordeaux. Ripe grapes that have been sprayed with Sulfocide and left on the vines will often shrivel rather than rot.

If a poison spray is necessary use arsenate of lead with bordeaux. For rose bugs or rose chafers use 1½ pounds arsenate of lead and 1 gallon cheap syrup to 50 gallons of water.

NURSERY STOCK

To insure healthfulness and freedom from insects and disease, dip nursery stock in Scalecide (1-15) before setting out—apples and pears, root and branch—peaches, cherries and stone fruits, tops only.

PROPORTIONS

For small quantities of spray solution, these figures will help you to get the proper mixture. Be accurate.

Material	Dilution Recommended
Scalecide.....	1 gal. to 15 gals. water.
Sulfocide.....	1 gal. to 200 gals. water.
Arsenate of lead.....	3 lbs. to 200 gals. water.
Kayso.....	3 lbs. to 200 gals. water.
Soap (liquid).....	3 lbs. to 200 gals. water.
Nicotine sulphate.....	2 lbs. to 200 gals. water.

AMOUNTS OF DILUTE SPRAY REQUIRED

These figures will be fairly accurate for both Scalecide as a dormant spray and Sulfocide as a summer spray.

2 to 5-year-old trees.....	½ to ¼ gal.
6 to 8-year-old trees.....	¾ to 1 gal.
9 to 13-year-old trees.....	1 to 1½ gal.
14 to 18-year-old trees.....	2 to 2½ gal.
19 to 24-year-old trees.....	3 to 3½ gal.
25 to 30-year-old trees.....	3½ to 4 gal.

Full information regarding Scalecide and Sulfocide on page 46.

Fruit Department

ATTENTION BUYERS OF NURSERY STOCK

Please note that we specify age, caliper and approximate height of our fruit trees; there is no guesswork when you buy from us. Kindly remember this when placing your order.

Standard Apple

APPLES YIELD PROFITABLE RETURNS

Owing to its adaptability to various soil conditions, its hardness, productiveness and commercial value, we must consider the apple the most important of our tree fruits. Planted only in well-drained soil, with proper care taken in the selection of varieties one may expect fruit from early summer throughout the winter months. An acre or so devoted to apples, properly planted and with ordinary attention to pruning and cultivation will yield very satisfactory returns. Our list has been further reduced to only the most dependable sorts, and those listed below may be planted with confidence. As the trees develop, the trimming out of the cross and crowded branches is all the pruning required.

When Planting Apple trees permit 3 to 5 well developed branches to remain, but shorten these to 6 to 8 inches.

PLANT standard apple trees from 30 to 40 feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil.

At 30 feet apart it takes 48 trees per acre; 40 feet apart it takes 27 trees per acre.

	Each	10	100
Extra selected trees.....	\$1.00	.....	.....
2-year, 11/16 to 1 inch, 5 ft. and up.....	.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.70	6.00	50.00

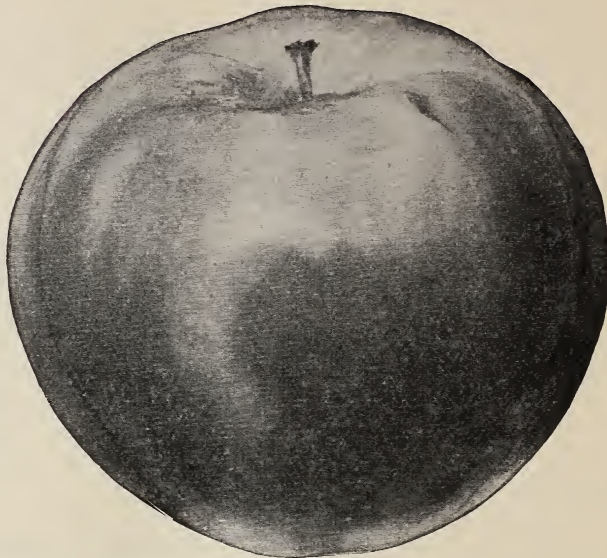
SUMMER OR EARLY VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Medium to large, flat, pale yellow; good. Tree a fair grower and bearer. July.

Oldenburg (Russian). Medium to large; striped, mostly red. Best summer cooking apple; tree hardy, early and a good bearer. July and August.

Red June. Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July.

Yellow Transparent (Russian). Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good early bearer. July.



Early Harvest

AUTUMN VARIETIES

King David. A beautiful apple, resembles Jonathan in color. Tree strong, vigorous grower, healthy, bears young. September.

Maiden Blush. Large, flat, pale yellow; beautiful blush; mild, sub-acid; valuable for market, cooking and drying. September.

Wealthy. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish-yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. August to September.

EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

Grimes. Medium to large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; large specimens oblong. Skin yellowish-white, with a mild sub-acid, agreeable good to best flavor. September to December.

Jonathan. Medium size, unless thinned on tree, when it becomes a fair size; form roundish, conical; skin thin and smooth, the ground clear, light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun; flesh white, rarely a little pinkish; very tender and juicy; mild, sprightly vinous flavor. September to December.

WINTER VARIETIES

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig). A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in every way except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger. Color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild. A good keeper. One of the best. October to May.

Arkansas Black. Large, very dark red, smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted white; flesh yellow, sub-acid; long keeper. November to April.

Black Ben. Of the Ben Davis type, said to be better than Gano. Fruit large, deep red, long keeper, good shipper and sells well on the market. September to February.

Delicious. This variety should be in every orchard. Fruit large, almost covered with beautiful dark red, blending to yellow at the blossom end. Sweet, pleasant flavor, only enough acid to make it pleasing. Flesh crisp, juicy, fine grained, melting. September to February.



Wealthy



Standard Apple

WINTER VARIETIES, Continued

Ben Davis. Large, roundish, oblong, red striped, very handsome. Mild, sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is one of the safest and most profitable market apples grown in this country at present. October to March.

Gano. Tree very healthy, vigorous hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard. Color bright red without stripes or blotches. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. Large and even in size. Prolific bearer and a good keeper. October to March.

Northwestern (Greening). A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their state societies. Tree a good grower and hardy. Fruit yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color. Good quality. November to December.

Rome Beauty. Large roundish flat; bright red, mild, sub-acid, very good. A good grower and early bearer. November to March.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots. Flesh firm, rich, crisp, juicy, delicious. A fine apple where it succeeds. October.

Stayman. Tree is a vigorous grower, drooping in habit and adapts itself to soils and situations; fruit large size, bright red color and produced in large quantities. A profitable market variety. October to March.

Winesap. Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Huntsman. Fruit large, flat, deep yellow; very mild, sub-acid, fine-grained. Very good. Valuable for family and market. Tree fair grower and good bearer, but does not bear heavily while young. October to April.

Yellow Bellflower. Large to very large; oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed; acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

York Imperial. Medium to large, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

Janet (Rawles). Also called Geneton. Medium to large when grown on good soil and not allowed to overbear; flat, conical striped, red, sub-acid; very good for market and family use. Good cider apple. October to April.

CRAB APPLES

Same price as Apple.

Florence. Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium in size; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, fine, acid. Excellent for cooking and for jelly. Valuable for early market. Tree hardy and spreading; bears when young and inclined to overbear.

Transcendent. Medium size; flavor pleasant and agreeable; extremely hardy.

Hyslop. Large size, beautiful dark crimson. Hangs in clusters. September



York Imperial

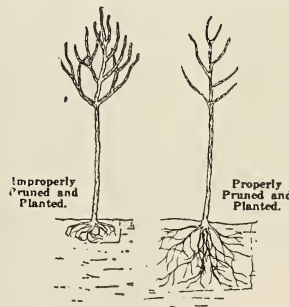
Table Showing Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance.	No. of trees.	Distance	No. of trees.
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	12 feet apart each way.....	302
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	13 feet apart each way.....	257
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	14 feet apart each way.....	222
4 feet apart each way.....	2,702	15 feet apart each way.....	193
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	16 feet apart each way.....	170
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	17 feet apart each way.....	150
7 feet apart each way.....	888	18 feet apart each way.....	134
8 feet apart each way.....	680	19 feet apart each way.....	120
9 feet apart each way.....	537	20 feet apart each way.....	109
10 feet apart each way.....	434	25 feet apart each way.....	68
11 feet apart each way.....	360	30 feet apart each way.....	40

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for planting various fruits will be given under respective headings in this catalogue.

Proper planting and cultivation with correct pruning is the best insurance on an orchard. See page 2 for complete directions.



Peach

The Peach is probably the finest of our fruits; everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy Peach. In this section, select high, dry lands, northern or western exposure preferred.

Pruning at time of planting. Cut away all side branches to within 2 inches of the body and shorten the leaders to form a balanced low and compact head. Branches that are too low should be cut somewhat to the body.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have careful pruning at least every two years, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. Fertilize with occasional crops of Cowpeas, Rye or other legume, plowing the crop in while in green state. Wood ashes are a fine fertilizer where it can be obtained. When borers appear on trees under five years it is best to hunt them and destroy. This should be done annually in May and September. They are found just under the ground level, directly above the roots. When the trees attain the age of five years, the borer can be killed by using "Paradichlorobenzene." This is a new crystal, which when put around tree, and covered over with ground, will kill by the gases which form. For further information, write us. For Scale Insects, use "Scalecide" in the fall after leaves have fallen.

We have this year arranged our Peach list as nearly as possible according to time of ripening. We think this will make it easier for our customers to make up their order, beginning with the earliest and on through the list to the latest.

Plant Peach 20 feet apart, 109 trees to the acre.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 11/16 and up, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
1-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 1/2 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.50	37.00
1-year, 7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.50	25.00

Peach are in exceedingly heavy demand and stock is limited. Place your order early while our stock is complete.

Wheeler (Red Bird Cling). Fruit larger than Greensboro, round, flesh white, juicy; tough skin nearly covered with deep red. A good shipper. July 1st to 5th.

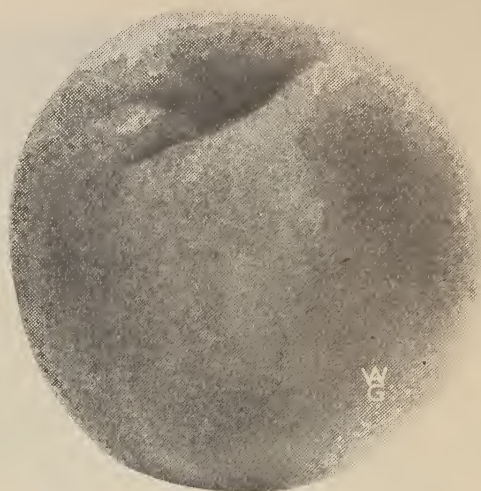
Mayflower. Originated in North Carolina; very early; color perfectly red; valuable market sort. Perfectly hardy in bud and a heavy cropper. July 10th to 15th.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches: A freestone; flesh white, juicy and excellent. July 10th to 15th.

Carman. Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety. July 10th to 15th.

Belle. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; a very prolific bearer. July 15th to 20th.

Mamie Ross (Cling). Very large, oblong; color similar to Chinese Cling, but has more of a red cheek. With us one of the best early clingstones. July 20th to 25th.



Carman

Rochester. A new yellow freestone variety. The fruit is large, yellow, sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor, keeping and shipping well; skin prettily blushed. Tree strong grower and hardy; prolific bearer. Ripens about July 25th.

Crawford Early. The best early yellow freestone; one of our oldest varieties. Ripens about August 1st.

Champion. Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious, sweet, rich, juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white with red cheek. Early, productive and large. Perfect freestone. August 10th to 15th.

Goldfinch (Early Elberta): Color beautiful yellow, red on the sunny side; flesh juicy and sweet. August 10th to 15th.

Ede. Large to very large; a rich orange yellow: flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored. Freestone. August 15th to 20th.

Elberta. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality; exceedingly prolific; sure bearer and hardy. August 15th to 20th.

J. H. Hale. "Everybody has heard of this variety; ripens about the same time as Elberta; said to be larger and better flavored; highly colored." We have only a limited number to offer this year. August 15th to 20th.

Rex (Late Elberta). Almost identical with Elberta, but ripens several weeks later. Fine market peach, good shipper.

Crawford Late. Ripens from 14 to 20 days later than the Crawford Early and is larger in size; color about the same, only a little darker red and yellow. One of the best and finest yellow freestones; moderately productive. August 25th to 30th.

Stump. Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy. One of the best late freestones. September 1st to 5th.

Golddust. A large, fine peach in every respect; color, bright yellow shaded with red; juicy, sweet; valuable for canning.

Picquet. Large yellow with red cheek. Rich and sweet and a better flavor than Salway. Freestone.

Ringold. A good late clingstone. White, 10 days earlier than Heath Cling.

Salway. Large, creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet. September 15th to 20th.

Heath Cling. One of the finest canning peaches; good size; lemon shape; tree a good grower and excellent bearer. September 15th to 20th.

Krummel's Late. Found in an orchard on property of Mr. Krummel of St. Louis. Color a rich golden yellow, with bright red cheek; round; free-stone; juicy. Ripens here about October 5th, and is a good keeper.

October Beauty. A late yellow cling. When ripe, a dark purple. Originated on the grounds of Jude Hugo Muench of St. Louis. We recommend it as the best late yellow cling. October 5th to 10th.



Goldfinch or Early Elberta

Spray Your Orchard Regularly Each Year With

SCALECIDE
THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY
SCALECIDE
"Makes a Tree Outgrow Its Troubles"

Keeps Your Trees Healthy; Kills All Kinds of Scale

See page 46.



Early Richmond Cherry

Cherry

The Cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to six weeks by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Our Cherry trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used. Plant 20 feet each way; 100 trees to the acre.

Pruning at time of planting. Sour Cherry should have at least one-third the previous year's growth taken off in such a manner as to leave a symmetrical well balanced head.

Sweet Cherry should have at least one-half or more of the young wood pruned back leaving center limb a little higher than the sides.

SWEET VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
Extra selected.....	\$1.50		
2-year, 11-16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	1.30	\$11.50	\$100.00
2-year, 9-16 to 11-16, 4 ft. and up.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
Bing. Very large, dark brown—almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A noted western sort. Late.			
Spanish (Sweet). Large, pale yellow, firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.			
Schmidt. Immense size, deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor; productive. July.			
Tartarian (Black). Very large, black, juicy, rich. End of June.			
Wood. Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. June.			

DUKE AND SOUR VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
2-year, extra selected trees.....	\$1.25		
2-year, 11/16 and up, 4½ ft. and up.....	1.00	\$8.00	\$70.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 3½ ft. and up.....	.85	7.50	60.00

DUKE VARIETIES

May Duke. Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent. A reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

Late Duke. Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet.

SOUR VARIETIES

Dyehouse. A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before the Early Richmond.

Richmond. Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. Tree healthy and productive. One of the most popular early cherries.

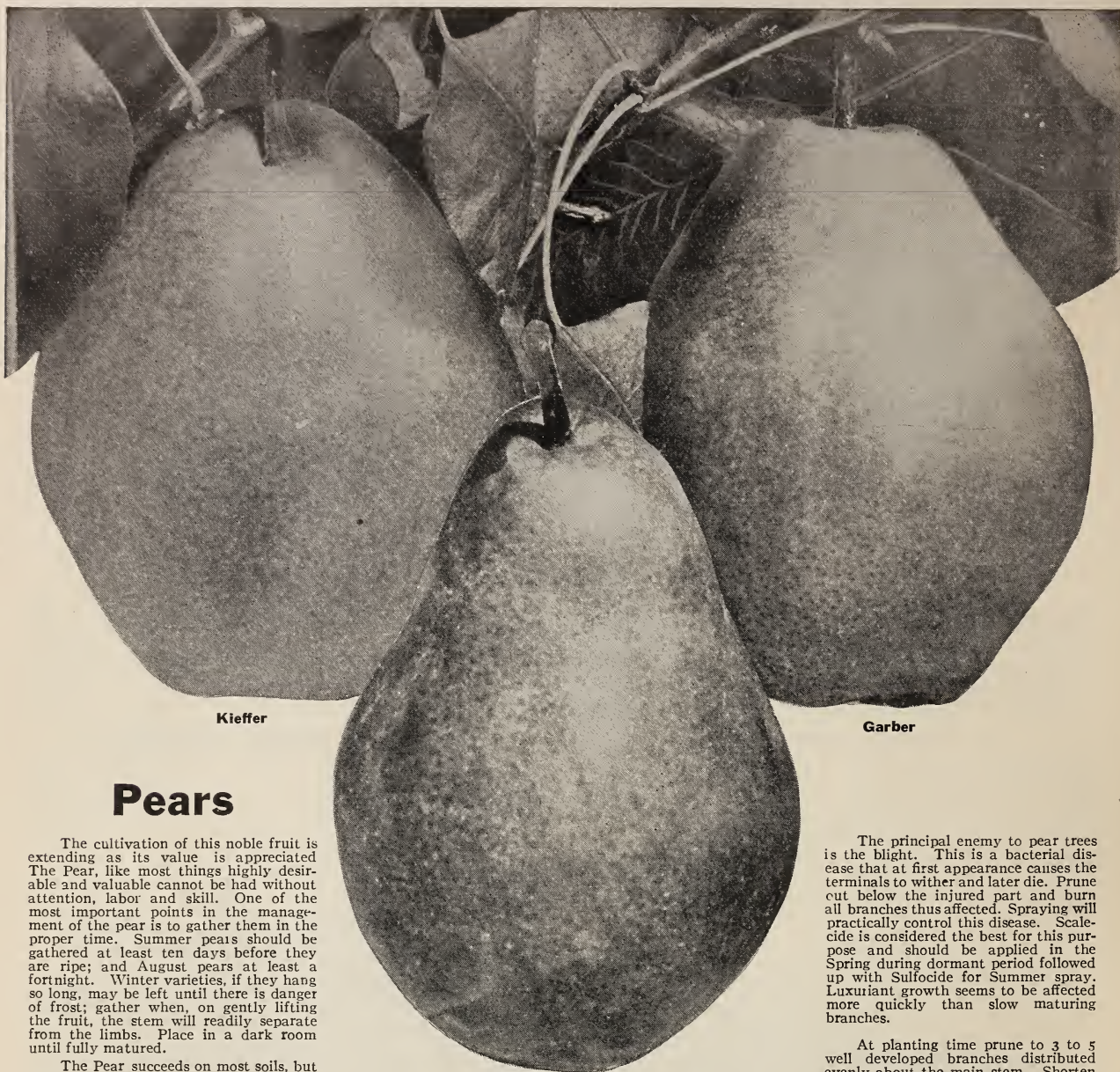
Montmorency. Large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond. Tree a slow but stiff grower; very profitable bearer; valuable late sour cherry.

Morello. Good size, very dark red when fully ripe, rich, acid, juicy, excellent for canning. Later than Montmorency.



Black Tartarian Sweet

Plant a Cherry Tree in your back yard. Makes a fine shade tree.



Pears

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of the pear is to gather them in the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; and August pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost; gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limbs. Place in a dark room until fully matured.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on rather sandy loam.

Dwarf pears must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standard Pears may be trimmed to the height desired.

(The letters "D" and "S" appended to the descriptions of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.) Plant Standard varieties 20 to 25 feet apart; Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.90	8.00	70.00

Kieffer and Garber only.

1-year, 9/16", 3 1/2 to 4 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
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Dwarf Pear (Angouleme).

2-year, 5/8 and up, 3 1/2 ft-and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
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AUTUMN VARIETIES

Bartlett (S). One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

Claireau (S). Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

Angouleme (Duchess) (D). The largest of our good pears; succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on quince, and is a beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

The principal enemy to pear trees is the blight. This is a bacterial disease that at first appearance causes the terminals to wither and later die. Prune cut below the injured part and burn all branches thus affected. Spraying will practically control this disease. Scalecide is considered the best for this purpose and should be applied in the Spring during dormant period followed up with Sulfoxide for Summer spray. Luxuriant growth seems to be affected more quickly than slow maturing branches.

At planting time prune to 3 to 5 well developed branches distributed evenly about the main stem. Shorten these to 6 to 8 inches.*

Anjou (S). A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Best on quince.

Garber (S). One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight; very hardy. Immensely productive; bears young; excellent for canning or preserving.

Howell (S). One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Kieffer (S). This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough. Color yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong, upright grower. Very profitable for market.

Seckel (S). The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of highest flavor. Tree a strong, slow, erect grower; very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon (S). Fruit medium; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet and a little brownish crimson in the sun. Juicy, rich, aromatic and sweet.

WINTER VARIETIES

Lawrence (S). Size medium to large; obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer.



Wild Goose



Burbank

Plum

The plum demands a rich soil well drained and additional fertility given after a few years proves beneficial. The trees usually are planted about 20 feet apart and can be used as a filler in an orchard between permanent trees. They thrive especially well in back yards, gardens and in chicken runs.

For home consumption the fruit should be allowed to ripen on the trees but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some varieties always over-bear and thinning should be done to increase the size of the fruit. The two enemies are curculio and rot, both can be controlled by proper spraying and cultural methods. See Spray Calendar for control.

As the trees bear soon and are productive, more should be used each year. The borer, similar to the one that attacks peaches, is also found. Scraping is the only practical way to eliminate.

Pruning at planting time should consist of removing one-half to two-thirds of the length of all the side branches, leaving 4 to 7 evenly distributed around the body of each tree.

Plant 20 feet apart; 100 to the acre.

Our plums are budded on imported plum roots.



Lombard

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$0.90	\$8.00	\$70.00
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.80	7.00	60.00

Black Beauty. A cross between a Japan Plum and Damson. Color almost black. Said to be one of the most productive and profitable varieties. Ripens in August.

Damson (Common Blue). A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold on our markets. It is the best plum for preserving. August and September.

Deck's Damson. Larger than the common blue and an earlier bearer. Freestone.

German Prune. Large, dark purple, sweet, good. One of the most popular and desirable for canning. September.

Lombard. Medium, violet red, juicy, good, hardy and productive; the leading market variety. August.

Shropshire. An English variety of great merit for preserving. An abundant bearer and hardy.

Moore's Arctic. Small, purplish-black, juicy, sweet, immense bearer; one of the hardest in bud and bloom. September.

JAPAN OR ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This class of plums and their hybrids are strong-growing trees with light green foliage and attractive bloom, productive and usually commence bearing the third to fourth year after planting. They bloom very early, should be planted on north or west slopes and in sections not subject to late spring frosts.

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.00	\$8.50	\$70.00
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.90	7.50	60.00

Botan. Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry. Large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like the Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and aromatic. August.

Burbank. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

Wickson. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and fine shipper.

HANSEN HYBRIDS

The varieties we are offering are all selected varieties that have proven profitable over a wide territory. Trees do not grow large, hence can be planted quite close together, 15 feet being sufficient.

Trees should be grown more in bush form for best results. We recommend the planting of several varieties close together as the blossoms fertilize each other. Try a few of these new plums, you will be more than pleased with them.

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.00	\$8.50	\$70.00

Underwood. The Underwood is valuable because of its large, early fruit and annual bearing. It is the earliest of the large plums, attaining a size of 1 3/4 inches in diameter. The tree is a vigorous grower, the limbs being strong and well distributed and are able to carry great loads of fruit. Fruit, attractively red with fairly firm juicy flesh, small pit, clingstone, splendid quality, hangs well to the tree, ripening over a long period, August 1 to 15, enabling three pickings to be made. The Underwood is an annual bearer. These features appeal alike to the commercial grower and to the home orchardist.

Waneta was originated by Professor Hansen at the Dakota Experiment Station. It is without question the best one of the numerous plums that have been sent out by him. The Waneta attains a size of two inches in diameter. Fruit, a dark purplish red overlaid with blue bloom; has a delicious flavor. This variety, like the others here described, is a regular annual bearer, often producing some fruit year after planting and getting into full bearing very quickly thereafter. The pit is very small for a fruit of its size. First blossoming period.

Monitor is one of the market plums we have been looking for. It has high quality, firm flesh and a large size—some being more than 1 3/4 inches in diameter. It is very productive and a regular bearer. The Monitor is an unusually vigorous grower and naturally produces a compact, well-shaped head without pruning. The limbs are strongly shouldered so that they will carry heavy loads of fruit. The following features of the Monitor show why it is one of the best for you to plant:

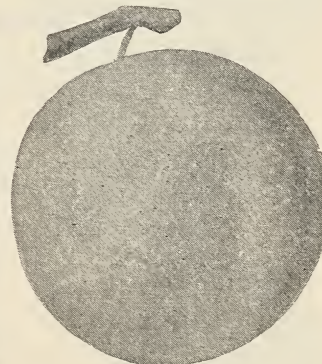
1. It is a regular annual bearer.
2. Fruit large size, dark red.
3. Firm flesh, excellent flavor.
4. Valuable for home use or the market.
5. Limbs have strong forks so carry heavy loads of fruit without splitting.

CHICKASAW VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.90	8.00	65.00

Wild Goose. Well known, large, deep red when ripe. Good quality; one of the best native plums; should be in every orchard. July.

Newman. Fruit medium, oblong; color bright vermillion. Adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous, foliage smaller than the Wild Goose. In fertility it is truly astonishing; its fruit ripens about August 15th. and lasts until September 15th. Best late Red Plum we know of.



Waneta



Moorpark Apricots

Miscellaneous Fruits, Nuts and Berries

QUINCE

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches, is all the pruning that is required. Plant 10 feet apart each way, 435 trees to the acre.

Champion. Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, but not so high colored; more oval in shape. Quality equally as fine, and a good keeper.

Orange. Fruit large, bright yellow color; a good bearer. The standard variety in quince.

	Each	10
5/8 and up, 4 ft. and up.....	\$1.20	\$10.00

APRICOT

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums. Plant the same as plums.

Early Golden. Small size; color pale orange yellow; juicy and sweet; exquisite flavor.

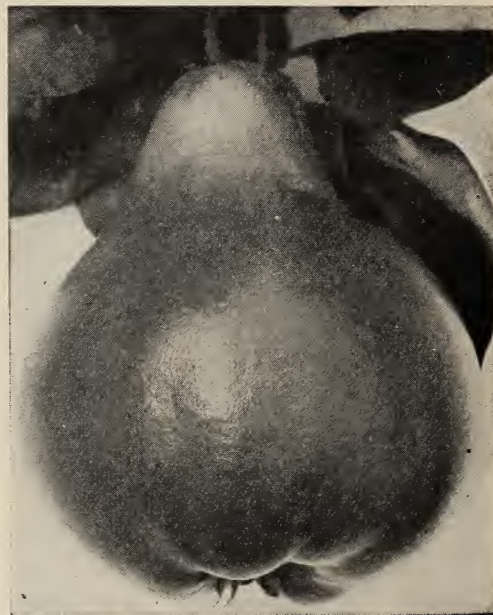
Royal. Large, yellow, juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety.

Moorpark. One of the largest; color orange yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.

	Each	10
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	\$0.90	\$8.00



American Mulberries



Orange Quince

MULBERRIES—MORUS

American. Equal to Downing in fruit, but much hardier. Vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

5 to 6 ft., each.....	\$1.25
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Russian. Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, also relished by birds.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

NUT TREES

The growing demand for nuts and the immense quantities imported annually is giving an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two year seedlings—for best results.

Chestnut (Japan or Giant). A dwarf grower. Very distinct from other kinds, the leaf being long and narrow, of a dark green color. A fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in "nursery row" frequently produce nuts. Nuts are of good size. The productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render these of great value.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.25	\$10.00

Chestnut (American Sweet). A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor, and a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without a grove of these where the soil is adapted to their growth.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

Walnut (American Black). The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.90	\$ 8.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.10	10.00
6 to 7 ft.....	1.25	11.00

Walnut (Japan Siebold). From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts resemble pecans and are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.30	12.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.50	14.00



English Walnut

HARDY GRAFTED ENGLISH WALNUT TREES

These are not the tender varieties grown in the South, but are the hardy variety grown in New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Mayette. Probably the largest, thin shell, smooth and attractive.

Franquette. Tree hardy and reliable, nuts medium large, shell fairly thin, cracks easily.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50	\$13.00

HARDY GRAFTED PECAN TREES

We have arranged for a supply of Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees for spring delivery.

These trees will bear in one-third the time that a seedling tree will fruit. You are saving time and getting results much sooner when planting budded nut trees. Planting instructions will accompany each tree. Plant 40 to 50 feet apart as they make very large trees.

Frotscher. Medium size, rather long and tapering, rich meat, tree strong grower and extremely hardy.

Schley. Thrifty, strong grower. Nut of the very highest quality and very thin shell.

Stuart. Extremely hardy, strong grower, nuts of good size, plump, well filled stop.

	Each	10
Grafted or Budded Trees, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00



Frotscher

Stuart

Schley

PERSIMMON (American)

The Persimmon makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is hardy in this section. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to the early frosts.

4 to 5 ft., each.....	\$1.00
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BLACKBERRIES

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7 by 3 feet it takes 2,078 plants for an acre.

When planting 5 by 3 feet it takes 2,904 plants for an acre.

Our blackberry plants are all grown from root cuttings; they are free from disease.

If wanted by parcel post, add 5c to the 10 price, 10c to the 25 price, 30c to the 100 price, to cover postage and extra packing. For 1st, 2nd and 3rd zones. Larger lots should be sent by express.

Blowers. Originated in Chautauqua County, New York. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive and the finest quality of all the blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper. We believe this variety has special merit.

Per 10, \$1.10; per 25, \$1.85; per 100, \$5.50; per 1,000, \$50.00.

Early Harvest. This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Per 10, 75c; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.75; per 1,000, \$36.00.

Eldorado. Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$45.00.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from the ground.

If wanted by parcel post add 5c to the 10 price, 10c to the 25 price, 30c to the 100 price. For 1st, 2nd and 3rd zones.

Each, 10 cents; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$4.50; per 1,000, \$40.00.



Eldorado Blackberries



Early Harvest



Lucretia Dewberries



The Raspberry is the most delicious of all the small fruits.

Cumberland Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. **All kinds of raspberries are benefited by mulching both summer and winter.**

Spring is the best season to plant. Plant in rows six feet apart, three feet apart in rows, 2,240 plants to the acre. Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 5c to the 10 price, 10c to the 25 price, 30c to the 100 price to cover cost of postage and extra packing. For 1st, 2nd and 3rd zone. Larger lots should be sent by express.

RED SORTS

Cuthbert. A remarkably strong, hardy variety; berries very large, rich crimson, very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious; highly flavored.

Each, 10 cents; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.

King. Said by many to be the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. Berry firm; good shipper; large size; color bright scarlet.

Each, 10 cents; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.

St Regis. This variety has proven its worth again during the season of 1919, producing fine crops of fruit. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues to bear on young wood until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully productive, the first or main crop, equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundant dark green leathery foliage. Try it.

Each, 10 cents; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.

PURPLE SORTS

Columbian. An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is much firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, and stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc. Each, 15 cents; per 25, \$2.00; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

BLACK SORTS

Cumberland. The largest of all black caps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well-branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm; quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

	Each	25	100	1,000
Tips.....	\$0.10	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$30.00

Kansas. A strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

	Each	25	100	1,000
Tips.....	\$0.10	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$30.00

Plum Farmer. A few days later than Kansas; matures its crop in a very short period, making it one of the most profitable early market sorts. Berries are thick-meat, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg. Large berries.

	Each	25	100	1,000
Tips.....	\$0.10	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$30.00



King Raspberries



Downing

GOOSEBERRIES

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

Requires same cultivation as the currant. Mulch deeply six or more inches with straw. The mulch retains moisture and the fruit is large and evenly ripened. In mulching, be sure that the ground is underdrained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivating is better than half mulching. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. To prevent mildew, spray the bushes as soon as the leaves appear in the spring, and several times during the summer with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

Plant in rows five feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the rows—2,904 plants to the acre. Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 3c per plant to the price quoted to cover postage and extra packing. For 1st, 2nd and 3rd zone.

Downing.—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white; plants vigorous, upright, very productive; never mildews.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Houghton. A vigorous grower; very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good. Red when ripe.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$13.00

CURRENTS

Cannot be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

Currents should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with sprayer can. Be sure to use the remedy as soon as, or before, the worms appear. Plant the same as Gooseberries.

Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 3 cents per plant to cover postage and extra packing. For 1st, 2nd and 3rd zones.

Fay. The best currant yet introduced; berries are large, uniform in size, with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

London. Largely planted in Michigan and regarded there as one of the best market varieties. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; and enormous cropper; ripens with Victoria; is large in bunch and berry.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Perfection. The color is a beautiful red. Size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem from the point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer, and on account of its great productiveness the plants should be kept well cultivated and fertilized, as should all heavy bearers. The Perfection ripens about the same time as the Fay. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid; plenty of pulp, with few seeds. Received the "Barry Medal" in July, 1901, the highest award given to any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. The Gold Medal was awarded this currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00

Wilder. Introducer says: "Wilder will make twice as much wood as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity; combines more good qualities than any red currant he has ever fruited." It is large, very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$13.00

White Grape. Large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for table use. Productive.

	Each	10	100
2 year No.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Cherry. Very popular in market and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety.

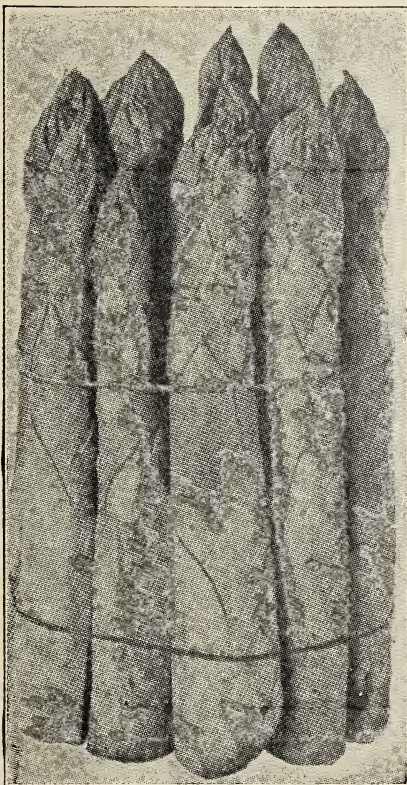
	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00



Perfection Currants

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES and RASPBERRIES

Apply Scalecide (1-15) just as or before new growth starts, to kill scale. Spray the clumps and ground around them to control fungous troubles and insects wintering there. To control mildew and rust, apply Sulfoxide as often as needed.



Conover's Colossal Rhubarb

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is the earliest and best of all esculents and easy to grow. There are two ways to grow Asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed of five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made rich and spaded over, three rows eighteen inches apart, setting plants about sixteen inches apart in the row, and say, four inches deep. Spread roots out well so the plant will not be cramped, then let the earth be raked over, covering plant about two inches; as the plant grows up, more ground should be added and let this bed be kept clean and free from weeds at all times and well manured. Asparagus plants grow upward in place of downward; hence the filling in at intervals.

The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows five or six feet wide, and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years' growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let the plant grow like any other and then mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the soil and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plants, therefore heap the earth over them for a time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops when green, or letting weeds overtake the bed. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

	25	100	1,000
2-year, No. 1.....	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$15.00

Columbian Mammoth White. It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal.

Conover. A mammoth variety of vigorous growth; an old and well-tried sort; very popular.

Palmetto. Of Southern origin. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conover's Colossal.

Washington (New). A new rust-resistant pedigreed Asparagus.

	25	100	1,000
2-year, No. 1.....	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$15.00

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c for 25 plants; 30c for 100 plants; larger lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Linnaeus. Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

Victoris. Large stems, not quite as red as Linnaeus. A heavy cropper.

If wanted by parcel post, add 5c per clump to cover postage and extra packing.

	Each	10	100
Large clumps.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
Large sets.....	.15	1.00	7.50

Grapes

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fence, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. Make the soil mellow and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, along the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows. For Arbor, plant four feet apart.

How to plant. Dig a trench about 18 inches long and 1 foot wide and 1 foot deep, lay your plant in one corner of the trench on an angle of about 45 degrees. Fill in with good rich loam and water in well, filling in after ground has thoroughly settled. Keep soil well worked up during the summer and do not let weeds overtake the plants.

Pruning. Cut off all but one strong cane and leave two to three eyes. This will be ample to insure a good healthy plant in one year. Tie up to a stake the first season. See transplanting instructions for further care.

To plant an acre, 6 by 8 feet, requires 908 plants. Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 1c per plant to the prices quoted up to 100 lots to cover postage and extra packing. Larger lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

Campbell Early. A fine healthy and early variety, profuse bearer. Ripens with the Moore's Early but keeps on the vine or in the house for weeks.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

Concord. The old stand-by. A large, purplish black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous and productive. Very popular; best market sort.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
1-year, No. 1.....	.15	1.20	0.00	75.00

Moore. Bunch medium, berry large, round, with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

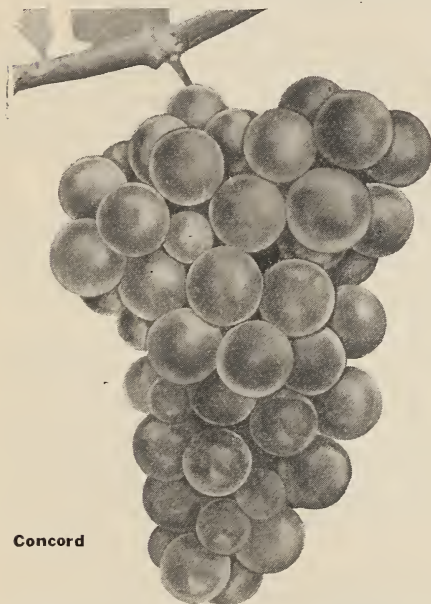
	Each	10	100	1000
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$2.10	\$18.00	\$160.00
1-year, No. 1.....	.20	1.80	15.00	120.00

Worden. A splendid large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Quality good to best.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$2.10	\$18.00	\$160.00
1-year, No. 1.....	.20	1.80	15.00	120.00



Brighton



Concord

RED OR AMBER SORTS

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00

Brighton. Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00

Catawba. Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich musky flavor.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00

Delaware. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

WHITE SORTS

Diamond. Grape from Concord seed, fertilized with Iona, in vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardness of vine it partakes of the nature of its parent Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$200.00

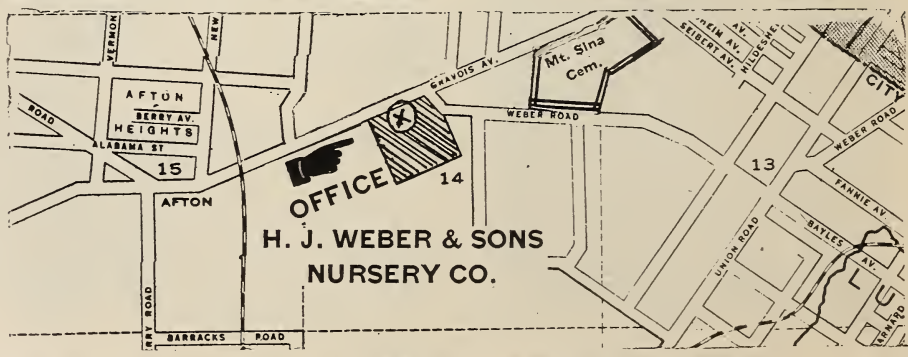
Niagara. Vine remarkably hardy; strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large; light greenish white; semi-transparent; slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$2.10	\$18.00	\$160.00
1-year, No. 1.....	.20	1.80	15.00	120.00

Strawberries

As we have not grown Strawberry plants for the past few years and have accommodated our patrons by securing them from reliable growers, we wish to announce that we have discontinued handling these plants on account of the heavy loss sustained each year, owing to delays in delivering after being shipped. We would advise our patrons to buy direct from the growers. Get plants while they are in good condition.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF OUR NURSERIES



Ornamental Department

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

A few dollars spent for trees and shrubs to improve your property will increase its value far more than the expenditure.

What to Plant. Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue anything that is liable to suffer from severe cold. We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of this catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter, by a judicious use of the same, to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants. For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Deciduous Trees, Weeping Deciduous Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Climbers, Hedge Plants, Roses (Hybrid Perpetual, Everblooming, Climbing, Trailing, etc.), Evergreens, Perennials and Greenhouse Plants.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds. No difficulty can be experienced by anyone in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that Rhododendrons and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendrons and Azaleas require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spirea, Hardy Hydrangeas, Japan Quince, Double-Flowering Almonds, Lilac, Snowball, Althea, Paeonia Phlox and Iris, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection and demand little skill or care in their management.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places. Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habit of growth and handsome foliage. A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results. A proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant. Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for Evergreens generally. They can also safely be planted from September 15th to October 20th.

Pruning Trees at Planting Time. This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to form a symmetrical shaped top. All broken roots must be cut from the underside to hasten the emission of new fibers.

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean

out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arborvitae and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly Evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to top off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which sometimes becomes too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs. Many persons train and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of outline are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into any one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Spireas, Deutzias, Forsythia and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the previous season's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering.

Lilac should be pruned by cutting the little spikes and used as cut flowers. After blooming period is over all old flowers should be removed. The Hydrangea Panniculata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens. Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

Large specimen ornamental trees are planted with less risk when dug with ball of earth. We make extra charge for this, but where it is possible to do so, it well repays the extra expense.

CLASSIFICATION OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

For the convenience of purchasers we have classified the various ornamental trees as follows:

Class I—Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting:

Acer Saccharinum (Silver Leaved Maple).
Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple).
Acer Saccharum (Sugar Maple).
Fraxinus Alba (White Ash).
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
Platanus Occidentalis (American Sycamore).
Platanus Orientalis (European Sycamore).
Populus Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar).
Populus Monolifera (Carolina Poplar).
Populus Nigra (Grecian Poplar).
Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak).
Quercus Rubra (Red Oak).
Salisbury (Maiden Hair).
Tilia Americana (American Linden).
Tilia Europaea (European Linden).
Tilia Platyphyllos (Large Leaved European Linden).
Ulmus Americana (American Elm).

Class II—Trees with Cut or Lanceolated Foliage:

Acer Saccharinum var. Weirii (Weir's cut-leaved Maple).
Betula Alba var. Lacinata Pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).
Sorbus Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash).

Class III—Trees with Colored Foliage:

Acer Platanoides var. Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Maple). Purple foliage in spring.
Prunus Pissardi (Plum). Purple foliage.
Populus Alba Bolleana (Poplar). Silver foliage.
Salix Regalis (Silver Willow). Silver foliage.

Class IV—Trees Producing Conspicuous Flowers:

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).
Aralia (Angelica Tree).
Catalpa Speciosa.
Cercis (Red Bud).
Chionanthus (White Fringe).
Cornus (White and Red Flowering Dogwood).
Crataegus (Thorn). White and Scarlet Flowering.
Cytisus (Golden Chain).
Halesia (Silver Bell).
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
Magnolia in variety.
Persica (Peach). Double Flowering.
Prunus Triloba (Plum). Double Flowering.
Pyrus (Crab) in variety.

Class V—Weeping Trees. See Weeping Trees In this Catalog.

For description, see under proper headings in this catalog.

For sizes larger or smaller than quoted herein, write us. We frequently have specimen stock of certain varieties and always have younger or smaller stock than we quote. Describe the class of stock desired and we will quote on such as we can supply.

In order to make it easier for planter to select trees for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the various classes, as follows:

T—Denotes trees that attain a height of 50 feet and over at maturity.
M—Denotes trees that attain a height of 25 to 40 feet at maturity.
S—Denotes trees that attain a height of 8 to 15 feet at maturity.
D—Denotes trees that attain a height of 2 to 8 feet at maturity.

Grasselli Plant Food

Commercial fertilizers are intended to supply the food elements needed by trees and plants to make their best growth and to yield the maximum of fruit and flowers. It is possible to make fertilizers from a variety of materials and just as human beings and animals thrive best on easily assimilated foods in correctly balanced proportions so do plants thrive best on easily assimilated plant foods in correctly balanced proportions.

Some materials that are used as fertilizer do not contain all the food elements needed for plant growth, and their continued use results in the development of some parts of the plant to the detriment of others. To obtain proper perfection in stalk, leaf, fruit, flower and color, a complete well balanced plant food should be used.

Grasselli Plant Food has the additional advantage of being entirely odorless. Most people associate the word fertilizer with a disagreeable odor and as a result its use by city people is nothing like as general as it should be. In our development work we have had the thought in mind that a great many people would be interested in using fertilizer if they felt sure it could be done with no disagreeable consequences, and we have succeeded in developing a complete plant food that is effective and entirely free from all disagreeable odors. See page 46.



Modern Home After Planting

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

A few good trees and an even, luxuriant lawn are the two real essentials for beauty and comfort on the home grounds. Since the trees require several or more seasons to become well established, it is important for the home-owner to get them planted on the property as soon as possible. The opportunity given by the year's rather short planting season should be taken advantage of.

Planting. After setting the tree in a hole much larger than the actual spread of the roots, carefully lay the roots in their natural directions and fill in with good garden soil. When the hole is three-quarters filled, firm the soil with the feet. Then add water liberally and when this has become absorbed, complete the filling of the hole with soil. Top-pruning is absolutely essential to good growth; the branches should be shortened back about one-third after planting. On poor soil, fertilizing is essential but manure should never be put in the hole directly around the roots. Spread the fertilizer on the soil above, after planting is completed.

Fertilizing. We are now prepared to offer a fertilizer, especially adapted for use among shrubbery and trees. When planting new trees it may be worked into the soil before filling in around tree. For fertilizing gardens and among plants, it can be put on top of ground and spaded or hoed in so as to mix with soil. Ask us about it.

NOMENCLATURE

The names of Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, etc., published in this Catalog are in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, representing the American Association of Nurserymen, Ornamental Growers' Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Association of Park Superintendents.

ACER—MAPLE

A. platanoides (Norway). T. A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1 1/4 inch, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$4.50	\$42.50
1 1/4 to 1 3/8 inch, 8 to 10 feet.....	5.50	52.50
1 3/8 to 1 3/4 inch, 10 to 12 feet.....	6.50	62.50
1 3/4 to 2 inch, 12 feet.....	7.50	70.00

A. platanoides var. Schwedleri (Purple Norway Maple). M. The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-summer they are purplish-green; in autumn, golden-yellow.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 7 feet.....	\$5.00	.....

A. saccharinum (Silver Leaved). T. A hardy rapid-growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
8 to 10 feet, 1 to 1 1/4 inch.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch, 8 to 10 feet.....	3.00	25.00	225.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch, 10 to 12 feet.....	3.75	35.00	300.00
1 3/4 to 2 inch, 12 to 14 feet.....	5.00	45.00	.....

A. saccharinum var. Wierli (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). T. One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees; being of rapid growth it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch.....	\$2.50	\$22.50



Silver Leaved Maple

ACER-MAPLE—Continued

A. saccharum (Sugar). T. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
10 to 12 feet, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch.....	5.00	45.00

AESCULUS—Chestnut

A. hippocastanum (Horse). T. This magnificent, large-sized tree has no superior on the lawn. In the spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers dotted with red.

	Each
6 to 8 feet.....	\$4.50
8 to 10 feet.....	5.50

AILANTHUS—Tree of Heaven

A. altissima (glandulosa). T. A rapid-growing, lofty tree, long, elegant foliage. A distinct ornamental tree with pinnate foliage, exempt from diseases and insects. Useful in producing tropical effects.

	Each
6 to 8 feet.....	\$2.00
8 to 10 feet.....	2.50



Double Flowering Plum



Sugar Maple

AMELANCHIER—Juneberry or Shadblow

A. canadensis (Service Tree or Shadblow). M. A small slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the river. Also grown for its fruit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.90	\$7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00

AMYGDALUS—Almond, Peach and Plum

Amygdalus (Almond Double-flowering). See Deciduous Shrubs.
A. persica alba (Double-flowering Peach). S. Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.60	\$14.00

A. persica rubra (Double red-flowering Peach). S. Flowers semi-double, bright red, fine.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.60	\$14.00

A. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). D. A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on slender branches.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.40	\$12.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.60	14.00

ARALIA—Angelica Tree

A. spinosa (Hercules Club). S. A very showy sort, yet which produces suckers quite freely. Immense clusters of small, white flowers in July.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00

A. pentaphylla. See Acanthopanax. Deciduous Shrubs.

What a
Change
a few
Trees and
Shrubs
Do Make!



Permanency and individual substantiality are reflected through well planted home grounds.

BETULA—Birch

- B. alba** (European White Birch). T. Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods." Each Per 10
6 to 8 feet..... \$3.00 \$27.50
- B. alba laciniata pendula** (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch). See Weeping Trees.

CATALPA—Indian Bean

- C. bignonioides nana** (Chinese Catalpa Bungei). D. A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high, as broad, forming a broad head clothed with a dense mass, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy trees there are but few, if any, that are more effective for park or lawn. Grafted on stems of the common Catalpa 5 to 6 feet from the ground, forming an umbrella-shaped top.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year heads, standard.....	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
1-year heads, standard.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
C. speciosa (Western). T. One of the most rapid growers. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.			
8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$90.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch diameter.....	1.75	15.00	125.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches diameter.....	2.50	22.50	200.00

CERCIS—Red Bud

- C. canadensis** (American Judas). M. A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers before the leaves expand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$100.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.75	15.00	120.00

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe

- C. virginica**. S. A small native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$100.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	17.50	150.00

CORNUS—Dogwood

- C. florida** (White Flowering). M. An American species, of spreading irregular form, growing from 16 to 20 feet high. The flowers are produced in spring before the leaves appear; they are white and very showy. Popular.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
4 to 5 feet.....	2.75	24.00	200.00

- Cornus florida alba plena**. Same as *Cornus florida* but has double white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.75	\$25.00	\$200.00

- C. florida rubra** (Red Flowering). M. Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$5.75		
4 to 5 feet.....	9.50		

CRATAEGUS—Thorn

- C. coccinea** (Scarlet-fruited Thorn). M. A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00

- C. cordata** (Washington Thorn). Native thorn, white-flowering, small red fruit. Broad ovate leaves, grows from 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00

- C. crus-galli** (Cockspur Thorn). S. A well known native thorn; has long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00

- C. oxycantha var. Paulii** (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). S. Flowers bright carmine-red. Superior to any of its color.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.50		



Catalpa Bungei



White Birch

FRAXINUS—Ash

- F. americana** (American White). M. A rapid-growing native tree, valuable for planting along streets or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches.....	\$3.00	\$27.50	\$225.00
10 to 12 feet, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches.....	3.75	33.00	300.00

- For Mountain and Oak-Leaved Ash** see Sorbus—Deciduous Trees.

GINKGO—Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree)

- G. biloba**. T. A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree; leaves fan-shaped. Tree of a rapid growth and belonging to the Conifera.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 feet, 3/4 to 1 inch.....	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
8 to 10 feet, 1 to 1 1/4 inches.....	3.00	27.50	250.00
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches.....	3.50	32.50	300.00
10 to 12 feet, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches.....	4.00	37.50	350.00

GYMNOCLADUS—Kentucky Coffee Tree

- G. dioica** (Canadensis). M. A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches and immense broad, double-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 feet.....	\$3.00	\$27.50	\$225.00

HALESIA—Silver Bell

- Brown light green foliage, dense growing trees of small size and well adapted for lawn culture and grouping with other plants. Their chaste, pure white flowers are produced in abundance along the entire length of the branches as the leaves appear in the spring, and give a very charming picture. Best grown in well-drained soil in somewhat sheltered position.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.75	15.00	120.00

JUGLANS—Walnut—(See Nut Trees.)**LIQUIDAMBER—Sweet Gum**

- L. styraciflua**. T. A large native tree, with rough, corky bark and shining, deep lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	B. & B.	\$4.50	
5 to 6 feet.....	B. & B.	6.00	
6 to 8 feet.....	B. & B.	8.00	

- B. & B. denotes Balled and Burlapped. Our stock is very limited this season and prices are made until stock is exhausted.

LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree

- L. tulipifera**. T. One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves greenish-yellow flowers and an umbrageous head.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$80.00
6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
8 to 10 feet.....	3.00	25.00	200.00

MAGNOLIA

- M. glauca** (Sweet Bay or Swamp Magnolia). S. When planted in moist soil this makes a handsome tree of medium size. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower-cups are lovely and grand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$6.00		

MAGNOLIA—Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

Owing to Government embargo we are unable to import this class of Magnolias.

MALUS—Crab

M. loensis flora plena (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab). S. The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented crab is a theme for poets and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	25.00

M. floribunda (Single-Flowering Crab). S. Flowers beautiful carmine in bud; white when open; May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	

M. atrosanguinea. S. Red flowers.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	

M. coronarius. S. Sweet-scented crab. Largely used in landscape work.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50

M. parkmannii (Parkman's Crab). S. Dwarf habit, foliage dark green, hangs on late; flowers double dark rose.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.75	

Malus purpurea. A form of Floribunda with darker red flowers.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50

PLATANUS—Sycamore or Plane

The Sycamore is probably the hardiest of all street trees for our larger cities. It can stand more abuse than any other tree we know of, is not affected with many of the injurious insect pests that infect other varieties of trees; it can stand the smoke and gases better than can most other ornamental street trees. We recommend the Sycamore for general planting in large cities, manufacturing cities and cities lying along rivers and lowlands where the other finer trees would stand very little chance of surviving for any length of time.

P. occidentalis (American Plane). T. A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting.

P. orientalis (European Plane). T. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; large five-lobed leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; makes an excellent street tree. This is undoubtedly the best variety of the Sycamores for general street planting, on account of its more compact growth than the American variety. Holds its foliage later in the fall. European and American.

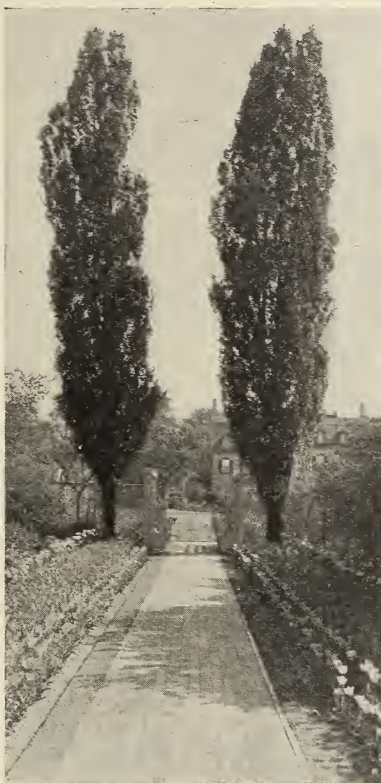
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
8 to 10 ft.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	3.75	35.00	300.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	4.50	40.00	.....
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	6.50	.....	.....
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.	7.50	.....	.....



Pin Oaks



Avenue Planted with Sycamore



Lombardy Poplars

POPULUS—Poplar

P. alba pyramidalis (Bolleana) (Silver). M. New pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver underneath. Very beautiful.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
8 to 10 feet.....	2.50	22.50

P. deltoides monilifera (Carolina Poplar) (Carolina). M. A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramid in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	.80	7.00	60.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	1.30	11.50	100.00
12 to 14 ft., 1 3/4 to 2 in.	2.00	17.50	150.00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2 1/2 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00

P. nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). T. This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.90	\$8.00	\$70.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in.	1.25	11.00	100.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	2.00	17.50	150.00
12 to 14 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00
14 to 15 ft., 1 3/4 to 2 in.	3.50	32.50	.....
15 ft. and up, 2 to 2 1/2 in.	4.50	40.00	.....

PRUNUS—Plum, Cherry

Comprises the genus cerasus (Cherry) and Prunus (Plum). These contain many beautiful flowering and bright foliaged varieties.

P. avium alba plena (Double-flowering Cherry) (Cerasus). M. The double white flowers, like little roses, cover the tree completely.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$3.00	

P. cerasifera Pissardii (Purple-leaved Plum). S. A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.30	\$12.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.60	14.00

P. triloba. See Amygdalus in Deciduous trees.

PTELIA—Hop Tree

P. trifoliata. A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters; flowers in June.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.90	\$7.50

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). M. Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	\$4.00	\$37.50	\$350.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	5.00	47.50	450.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	6.00	57.50	550.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	8.00	75.00	.....

Q. rubra (Red Oak). T. An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish-red in the fall.

	Each	Per 10
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	\$6.00	\$55.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	9.00	85.00

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

SALIX—Willow

All Willows should be pruned annually for best results.

S. caprea (Goat Willow). S. Also known as Pussy Willow, catkins silky, preceding the leaves; very useful for early effects.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.50

S. pentandra (Laurel Willow). A fine ornamental tree, with large shining leaves.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

S. vitellina aurea (Golden Willow). M. Grows into a massy low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden-yellow bark in winter.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.50

S. vitellina britzensis (Salmon Barked Willow). L. A form of the above with yellow bark on the younger wood, tinted with red.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.50

For the Weeping Forms of Salix (Willow)—See Weeping Trees.

C Grasselli Plant Food contains the principal plant foods in correctly balanced proportions in forms that are easily assimilated by trees and plants. It has the experience of over twenty-one years in the fertilizer and nearly a century in the chemical business behind it.

SORBUS—Mountain Ash

S. aucuparia. M. A small tree with shining, pinnated leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.50	22.50

S. quercifolia (Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash). M. A hardy tree of pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. A fine lawn tree.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	\$2.50	\$22.50

TILIA—Linden

T. americana (American). T. A fine pyramidal tree with large-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	\$4.75	\$45.00

ULMUS—Elm

U. americana (American). T. The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park and street trees. Select specimens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 feet.....	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$160.00
10 to 12 feet, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. diameter.....	4.00	35.00	325.00
10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 to 2 in. diameter.....	5.00	45.00	.....

Weeping Deciduous Trees

ACER—MAPLE

A. saccharinum var. Wierli (Wier's Cut-leaved Maple). See Deciduous Trees.

BETULA—Birch

B. alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). T. Trunk straight, slender, white as snow;; branches hanging in long pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$4.50	\$40.00
6 to 8 feet.....	5.50	.....

MORUS—Mulberry

M. alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). S. A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small-lobed and of a delightful fresh, glossy green. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting

	Each	Per 10
2-year heads.....	\$4.00	\$37.50



Weeping Mulberry

SALIX—Willow

S. babylonica (Babylonian Weeping Willow). M. A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	2.00	17.50

S. blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). M. Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all weeping Willows.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	2.00	17.50

S. elegantissima (Thurlo's Weeping Willow). M. Larger, hardier and more spreading than the Babylonica. A fine variety where a large size tree is desired.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.60	\$14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.90	16.00

ULMUS—Elm

U. var. camperdown pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). S. One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn. With broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

	Each
2-year heads, 5-foot stems.....	\$5.50

SUGGESTIONS ON PLANTING

In planting, due regard should be paid to the space available, and trees and shrubs should not be planted at random. Nothing is more handsome than a fine, well-cut lawn, with trees and shrubs planted along the drives leading to the house and other buildings. The background for a large lawn should be of the different varieties of larger growing trees, with groups of specimen trees in the foreground. Most shrubs are at their best planted in beds, either all of one variety or with several varieties so arranged that the higher growing ones will form the center with those of lower growing habits massed around them. These plants should be thoroughly cultivated and annually pruned. It is not well to plant so few that years must pass before a good effect is produced, but a surplus should be planted at first and this gradually taken-out. Vines should be planted near the house and allowed to clamber on it or may be trained with fine effect over arbors or stakes placed in the lawn.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch

Landscaping

Our business is the growing and supplying of trees and plants of all kinds described in our catalogue for Landscape work.

Artistically planted home grounds are not the result of chance. They come from careful planning, and proper selection of varieties. Thousands of dollars are spent each year for nursery stock which is practically wasted because people do not know what to plant and where to plant it. In order to have something of enduring value, artistic and satisfying, to show for the money you spend on your grounds, you should have some set plan to follow. The beauty of a planting often depends less upon the plants used than it does upon their proper disposition, grouping and arrangement.

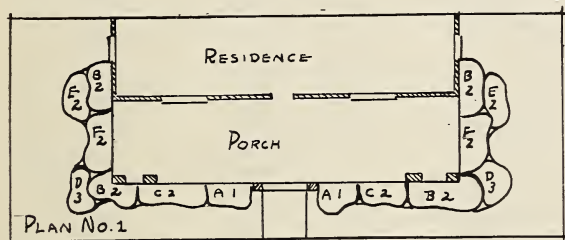
Your property will not have reached its full development until you have beautified it thoughtfully with trees and shrubs. Are you aware that you can increase its money value 25% to 100% with a very small investment? The same sun and rain that wears and deteriorates the value of your house is the natural friend of the landscaped grounds, and it increases wonderfully in beauty year after year. If you will consult us, we will endeavor to assist you by advising the proper plants to use and amount you would require.

Real landscape possibilities exist on even the smallest places. Let us help discover them for you. A few well placed trees and shrubs will have a magic effect. In fact, individual beauty and real distinctiveness are more often achieved in the decoration of modest grounds than in the more pretentious plantings of large places. Some of the best examples of harmonious and artistic lawn planting are to be found on small places.

For a given expenditure of time and money nothing will effect so great and pleasing a transformation as an artistic base planting. Practically every house needs the softening, harmonizing effect of well placed masses of shrubbery. The finest architecture will not save a house from an unpleasant aspect of bareness if this planting has been neglected, while on the other hand the simplest cottage can be made to look as cosy and inviting as the home of our dreams if the proper setting of trees and shrubs is built up around it. The final touch that gives the necessary charm to the entire picture must come from the landscape planting.

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE DESIGNS

Suitable shrub types in selected varieties, assigned to particular locations against the various foundation facings of typical modern houses. The next preceding pages direct exact computation of quantities. Best quality stock in normal shipping sizes is considered in the succeeding plans; which you can order by number.

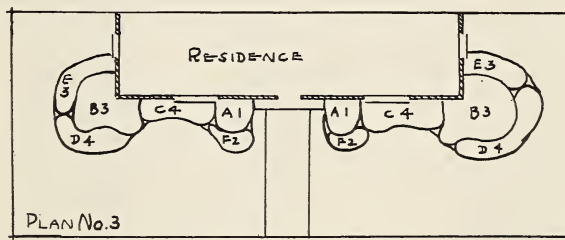


WITH THE PORCH ACROSS THE FRONT

Whether this porch is covered or merely a terrace, the planting characteristics would correspond. The tall types are at the corners; the steps are treated both sides alike.

- SUNNY:**
- A 2 Honeysuckle Morrowi.
 - B 8 Spirea Van Houtte.
 - C 4 Snowberry.
 - D 6 Philadelphus Lemoine.
 - E 4 Weigela Variegata.
 - F 4 Deutzia Lemione.

- SHADED:**
- A 2 Honeysuckle Morrowi.
 - B 8 Regel's Privet.
 - C 4 Snowberry.
 - D 6 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - E 4 Hydrangea P. G.
 - F 4 Forsythia Suspensa.

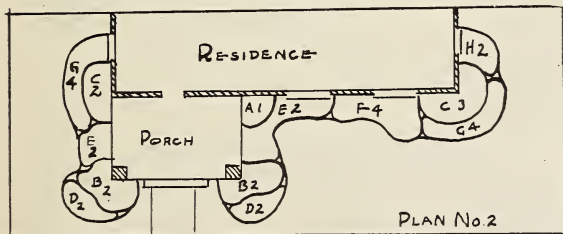


DOOR IN CENTER. NO FRONT PORCH

Conventional colonial type—no porch, entrance door at center. Being so balanced, the door is the dominant feature emphasized by tall planting. Both sides should be alike; the outside corners also tall, the connecting lines comparatively low.

- SUNNY:**
- A 2 Spirea Van Houtte.
 - B 6 Philadelphus Virginialis.
 - C 8 Spirea Froebeli.
 - D 8 Snowberry.
 - E 6 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - F 4 Berberis Atropurpurea.

- SHADED:**
- A 4 Ibolium Privet.
 - B 6 Viburnum Dentatum.
 - C 8 Snowberry.
 - D 8 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - E 6 Forsythia Fortunii.
 - F 4 Berberis Thunbergi.

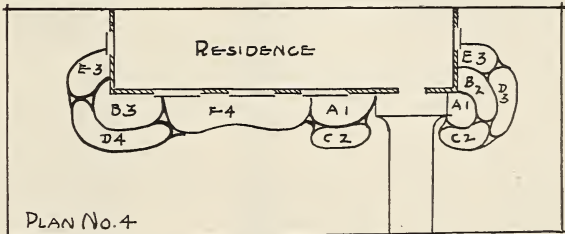


PORCH PART WAY ACROSS THE FRONT

A balanced entity, although focused on the off-side porch.

- SUNNY:**
- A 1 Spirea Van Houtte.
 - B 4 Honeysuckle Morrowi.
 - C 5 Weigela Rosea.
 - D 4 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - E 4 Snowberry.
 - F 4 Philadelphus Lemoine.
 - G 8 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - H 2 Spirea Thunbergi.

- SHADED:**
- A 1 Rhodotyus Kerrioides.
 - B 4 Honeysuckle Morrowi.
 - C 5 Viburnum Dentatum.
 - D 4 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - E 4 Snowberry.
 - F 4 Spirea Froebeli.
 - G 8 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - H 2 Forsythia Fortunii.



NO FRONT PORCH. DOOR OFF CENTER

Similar to No. 3, except the door is to left or right of center, creating an unsymmetrical problem which is perhaps one of the most awkward and difficult to properly landscape. We believe our layout successfully covers the situation.

- SUNNY:**
- A 2 Spirea Van Houtte.
 - B 5 Weigela Rosea.
 - C 4 Philadelphus Virginialis.
 - D 7 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - E 6 Snowberry.
 - F 4 Hydrangea Arborescens.

- SHADED:**
- A 2 Honeysuckle Morrowi.
 - B 5 Cornus Paniculata.
 - C 4 Berberis Atropurpurea.
 - D 7 Berberis Thunbergi.
 - E 6 Spirea Thunbergi.
 - F 4 Snowberry.

Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs

Our collection of Hardy Shrubs is one of the finest and most complete in the West. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds, or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence. To make it easier for planter to select shrubs for particular purposes we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

T—Denotes shrubs that grow 12 to 15 feet high. L—Denotes shrubs that 8 to 12 feet high. M—Denotes shrubs that grow 6 to 8 feet high. S—Denotes shrubs that grow 3 to 6 feet high. D—Denotes shrubs that grow 2 to 3 feet high.

CLASSIFICATION OF DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Shrubs classified as to height, color of flower and time of blooming.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 12 TO 15 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Purple.....	June.
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Yellow.....	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 8 TO 12 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Reddish-yellow.....	July.
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Small yellow.....	May.
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Small yellow.....	May.
<i>Exochorda grandiflora</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Hibiscus</i> in variety.....	Red, white, purple, pink.....	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius fl. pl.</i>	Double white.....	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius grandiflorus</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius lewisii</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	White.....	June-July.
<i>Rhus cotinus</i>	Purple.....	Midsummer.
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Crimson seed.....	Fall.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Crimson seed.....	Fall.
<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	Crimson seed.....	Fall.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Sambucus canadensis aurea</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Sambucus racemosus</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	Rose-purple.....	April.
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Delicate pink.....	May.
<i>Tamarix odessina</i>	Pink.....	May.
<i>Tamarix hispida estivalis</i>	Bright carmine.....	July.
<i>Tamarix tetandra purpurea</i>	Purplish-pink.....	July.
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Creamy-white.....	May.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	White.....	May.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Calycanthus</i>	Maroon-purple.....	June.
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Green, white.....	June.
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Green, white.....	June.
<i>C. Elegantisima</i> var.....	Green, white.....	June.
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Yellow.....	May.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Green, white.....	June.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Green, white.....	June.
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i>	Green, white.....	June.
<i>Corylus</i>	Catkins.....	May.
<i>Cydonia</i>	Scarlet.....	April.
<i>Deutzia</i> in variety.....	White.....	May-June.
<i>Forsythia</i> in variety.....	Yellow.....	March-April.
<i>Hamamelis</i>	Yellow.....	Sept.-Oct.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>	White.....	July to Oct.
<i>Jasminum officinalis</i>	White.....	Midsummer.
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Yellow.....	Midsummer.
<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	Rose, red, white.....	July-August.
<i>Ligustrum amourense</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Ligustrum regelianum</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Pink.....	May.
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Pink.....	May.
<i>Lonicera tartarica alba</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Lonicera tartarica rosea</i>	Rose.....	June.
<i>Lonicera tartarica rubra</i>	Red.....	June.
<i>Philadelphus lemoinei</i>	Yellowish-white.....	June.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia luteus</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	White.....	June-July.
<i>Ribes gordonianum</i>	Orange-red.....	May-June.
<i>Ribes odoratum</i>	Golden-yellow.....	May-June.
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Crimson.....	May-June.
<i>Robenia hispida</i>	Rose.....	June.
<i>Spirea billardi</i>	Rose.....	Midsummer.
<i>Spirea Douglassi</i>	Deep rose.....	June-July.
<i>Spirea Fontenayii alba</i>	White.....	Midsummer.
<i>Spirea Fontenayii rosea</i>	Rose.....	Midsummer.
<i>Spirea Margaritae</i>	Soft pink.....	May.
<i>Spirea prunifolia</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Spirea Reevesiana</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Spirea Reevesiana fl. pl.</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Spirea salicifolia</i>	Rose.....	June-July.
<i>Spirea sorbifolia</i>	White.....	July.
<i>Syringa japonica</i>	Cream-white.....	June.
<i>Syringa josikea</i>	Lilac.....	April.
<i>Syringa rothomagensis</i>	Rose.....	April.
<i>Syringa villosa</i>	Purple shaded white.....	May.
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Purple.....	April.
<i>Syringa vulgaris alba</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Syringa</i> , named varieties.....	All colors.....	April.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	Greenish-white.....	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH—Con't.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Viburnum tomentosum plicatum</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Weigela</i> in variety.....	Red, pink, white.....	June.
<i>Weigela variegata</i>	Pink.....	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 3 TO 6 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Abelia</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Acanthopanax</i>	Green.....	June.
<i>Amygdalus</i>	Pink and white.....	April.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	White.....	April-May.
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	Inconspicuous.....	April.
<i>Buddleia</i>	Lilac.....	July-August.
<i>Ceanothus</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	White.....	July.
<i>Clethra</i>	White.....	July.
<i>Deutzia lemoinei</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Diervilla lutea</i>	Yellow.....	July.
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	Yellow.....	June.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	White.....	July.
<i>Hypericum</i>	Yellow.....	July-August.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Single yellow.....	All summer.
<i>Kerria japonica fl. pl.</i>	Double yellow.....	All summer.
<i>Lonicera ledebouri</i>	Red.....	June.
<i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i>	Pink.....	June.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Rhus copalina</i>	Greenish-yellow.....	August.
<i>Rhus odoratus</i>	Rosy-purple.....	May.
<i>Spirea Bumalda</i>	Pink.....	Midsummer.
<i>Spirea multiflora arguta</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Spirea Thunbergii</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Symphoricarpus racemosus</i>	Rose.....	June-July.
<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>	Purple.....	June-Sept.
<i>Vitex agnus castus alba</i>	White.....	Aug.-Sept.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 2 TO 3 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Berberis illicifolia</i>	Yellow.....	May.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	Yellow.....	April.
<i>Callicarpa</i>	Insignificant.....	August.
<i>Desmodium</i>	Rose-purple.....	September.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Yellow.....	All summer.
<i>Spirea callosa</i> , var. <i>alba</i>	White.....	All summer.
<i>Spirea callosa</i> , var. <i>Froebeli</i>	Bright red.....	June.
<i>Spirea callosa</i> , var. <i>Superba</i>	Rosy-red.....	June.
<i>Stephandra flexuosa</i>	White.....	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 1 TO 2 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> (Box) New dwarf variety.....		
Ligustrum Lodense		
"New Dwarf Privet Hedge".....		
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>		
<i>Lonicera piliata</i>		
<i>Spirea Anthony Waterer</i>	Crimson.....	All summer.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

Baby Rambler Roses. For low hedges in the Rose garden, all of the Baby Ramblers are excellent, giving a wide range of color.

Berberis Thunbergii.—One of the finest and hardiest. Plant 12 inches apart.

Berberis Thunbergii (Dwarf Box variety).—Excellent for low dwarf hedges. Plant 8 inches apart.

Hibiscus Syriacus in varieties.—For large screens.

Ligustrum amourense (North).—The hardy Anglo River Privet for sections north of Quincy, Illinois, where the *Ovalifolium* is not hardy enough.

Ligustrum Lodense.—A new dwarf hedge to take the place of boxwoods. Plant 12 inches apart.

Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet).—The great, almost evergreen hedge so largely planted in St. Louis. See page 28.

Philadelphus in variety. Fine for screening, and where a tall informal hedge is desired.

Rhodotypos.—Makes a beautiful informal hedge 6 to 8 feet high.

Spirea Anthony Waterer.—Makes a beautiful low hedge, and if flower heads are kept cut as soon as petals fall will bloom all summer.

Plant this variety 12 inches apart in row.

Spirea Van Houttei.—Makes a beautiful hedge or screen. Should be more largely used on large grounds. For hedge purposes plant 18 inches apart in row.

SHRUBS WITH CUT OR LANCEOLATED FOLIAGE

NAME.	HEIGHT.
<i>Rhus glabra laciniata</i>	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	8 to 12 ft.
<i>Sambucus nigra laciniata</i>	8 to 12 ft.

SHRUBS WITH BERRIES IN FALL AND WINTER

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF FRUIT.
Aronia arbutifolia.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Scarlet.
Aronia melanocarpa.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Black.
Benzoin aestivale.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Scarlet.
Berberis Thunbergii.....	2 to 3 ft.....	Red.
Callicarpa purpurea.....	2 to 3 ft.....	Deep violet.
Colutea arborescens.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Bladder-like seed pods.
Cornus alba siberica.....	6 to 8 ft.....	White.
Cornus amomum.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Black.
Cornus mas.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Scarlet.
Cornus sanguinea.....	6 to 8 ft.....	White.
Elaeagnus angustifolia.....	12 to 15 ft.....	Yellow.
Elaeagnus longipes.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Orange-red.
Euonymus alatus.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Red.
Euonymus americanus.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Scarlet and orange.
Euonymus europaeus.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Rosy red.
Ilex verticillata.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Red.
Ligustrum amourense.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Black.
Ligustrum ibota.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Blue-black.
Ligustrum Regelianum.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Black.
Lonicera Bella albidia.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Red.
Lonicera morrowi.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Red.
Lonicera ruprechtiana.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Red.
Rhamnus catharticus.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Black.
Rhus canadensis.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Scarlet seed.
Rhus copalina.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Scarlet seed.
Rhus glabra.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Crimson seed.
Rhus typhina.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Scarlet seed.
Rhus typhina laciniata.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Scarlet seed.
Sambucus canadensis.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Reddish-purple.
Sambucus nigra.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Purplish-black.
Sambucus racemosus.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Red.
Symphoricarpos racemosus.....	3 to 6 ft.....	White.
Viburnum dentatum.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Black.
Viburnum lantana.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Red.
Viburnum lentago.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Bluish-black.
Viburnum molle.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Purplish-blue.
Viburnum opulus.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Red.

SHRUBS WITH COLORED BARK IN WINTER

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF BARK
Cornus alba.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Crimson.
Cornus amomum.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Purple.
Cornus sanguineum.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Deep red.
Cornus stolonifera.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Red and green.
Cornus stolonifera aurea.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Yellow.
Elaeagnus angustifolia.....	12 to 14 ft.....	Silvery.
Elaeagnus longipes.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Reddish-brown.
Euonymus alatus.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Corky bark.
Kerria japonica.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Green.
Kerria japonica fl. pl.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Green.

SHRUBS WITH COLORED FOLIAGE

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF FRUIT.
Cornus stolonifera aurea.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Yellow.
Elaeagnus angustifolia.....	12 to 15 ft.....	Silver.
Elaeagnus longipes.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Silvery.
Euonymus alatus.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Red in fall.
Hamamelis.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Bright red in fall.
Hibiscus variegated.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Variegated.
Ligustrum ovalifolium aurea.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Yellow.
Mahonia aquifolia.....	3 to 5 ft.....	Bronze green.
Philadelphus coronaritus aureus.....	2 to 3 ft.....	Yellow.
Physocarpus opulifolia luteus.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Yellow.
Rhus canadensis.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Red in fall.
Rhus copalina.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Red in fall.
Rhus glabra.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Red in fall.
Rhus glabra laciniata.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Red in fall.
Rhus typhina.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Red in fall.
Rhus typhina laciniata.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Scarlet in fall.
Sambucus canadensis aurea.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Yellow.
Sambucus nigra variegata.....	8 to 12 ft.....	Silver and green.
Spirea callosa car. Froebelli.....	2 to 3 ft.....	Purple in fall.
Stephanandra flexuosa.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Purple in fall.
Weigela nana variegata.....	3 to 6 ft.....	White and green.

SHRUBS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

NAME.	HEIGHT.
Berberis Thunbergii.....	2 to 3 ft.
Ceanothus americanus.....	3 to 6 ft.
Clethra alnifolia.....	3 to 6 ft.
Cornus alba siberica.....	6 to 8 ft.
Cornus amomum.....	6 to 8 ft.
Cornus sanguinea.....	6 to 8 ft.
Cornus stolonifera.....	6 to 8 ft.
Deutzia gracilis.....	2 to 3 ft.
Deutzia lemoinei.....	3 to 6 ft.
Forsythia (in variety).....	6 to 8 ft.
Hydrangea arborescens.....	3 to 6 ft.
Hypericum Henryii.....	3 to 6 ft.
Ligustrum (in variety).....	6 to 8 ft.
Ribes (in variety).....	3 to 8 ft.
Rubus odoratus.....	3 to 6 ft.
Symphoricarpos racemosus.....	3 to 6 ft.
Viburnum dentatum.....	6 to 8 ft.
Viburnum lentago.....	8 to 12 ft.
Viburnum tomentosum.....	6 to 8 ft.

Grasselli Plant Food should be used early in the season to give the plant a good start. It promotes the development of a good root system and strengthens the fibre of the plant. See page 46.

CLASSIFIED SHRUBS ADAPTED TO SMALL LOT SPECIAL USES

The succeeding lists of shrubs and vines is in no sense complete under the various headings, but denote the types and varieties most generally known and used for certain special requirements of the average small lot.

SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

	DISTANCE APART TO SET THE PLANTS		PLANTING INTERVAL		PLANTING INTERVAL
I. Sunny Exposure.					
A—HIGH-GROWING:					
Cornus Elegantissima Variegata . . .	4 -5 ft.	Symphoricarpos—Indian Currant, Snowberry	3 -4 ft.	Honeysuckle—Morrowi	4 -5 ft.
Deutzias—Crenata, Watereri, etc. . .	4 -5 ft.	Tamarix—Odessana	3 -4 ft.	B—MEDIUM HEIGHT:	
Exochorda Grandiflora	4 -5 ft.	Weigelas—Rosea, and Variegated-lf3 . .	4 ft.	Cornus—Paniculata	3 -3½ ft.
Bush Honeysuckle—in variety . . .	4 -5 ft.	C—LOW-GROWING:			
Common Lilac	4 -5 ft.	Barberry	2 -3 ft.	Privets—Amoor, and Regel's . . .	2 -3 ft.
Philadelphus—in variety	4 -5 ft.	Callicarpa Purpurea	2½-3½ ft.	Rosa Rugosa and Hybrids	2½-3 ft.
Ibota Privet	3 -4 ft.	Deutzias—Gracilis, and Lemoinei . .	2 -3 ft.	Rhodotyus Kerrioides	3½-4½ ft.
Viburnums—Dentatum, Opulus, etc.	4 -5 ft.	Kerria Japonica fl. pl.	2½-3½ ft.	Symphoricarpos—Indian Currant, Snowberry	3 -4 ft.
Weigelas—in variety	4 -5 ft.	Philadelphus — Manteau d'Her- mine	2 -3 ft.	C—LOW-GROWING:	
B—MEDIUM HEIGHT:					
Abelia Grandiflora	3 -4 ft.	Baby Rambler Roses—in variety . .	2 -2½ ft.	Barberry Thunbergi	2 -3 ft.
Hydrangeas—A. G., and P. G. . . .	3 -4 ft.	Spireas—A. Waterer, Callosa Alba, Froebeli, etc.	2 -3 ft.	Box-Barberry	2½-3½ ft.
Honeysuckle Morrowi	4 -5 ft.				
Philadelphus Aureus	3 -4 ft.				
Privet—Amoor, and Regel's	3 -4 ft.	II. Shady Exposure.			
Rhodotyus Kerrioides	3½-4½ ft.	A—HIGH-GROWING:			
Spireas—Prunifolia, Van Houtte, etc.	3 -4 ft.	Ibota Privet	3 -4 ft.	Hypericum Henryi	1½-2 ft.
		Viburnums—Dentatum, Opulus, etc.	4 -5 ft.	Lodense Privet	1½-2½ ft.
				Rhus Aromatica	3 -3½ ft.
				Viburnum Opulus Nanum	2 -2½ ft.

SHRUBS FOR BACK-YARD OR BORDER PLANTING

	DISTANCE APART TO SET THE PLANTS		PLANTING INTERVAL		PLANTING INTERVAL
Sunny Exposure.					
A—HIGH-GROWING:					
All shrubs in Group I-A.....	3 1/2-4 1/2 ft.	B—MEDIUM HEIGHT:		Shady Exposure.	
Altheas—in variety.....	3 1/2-4 1/2 ft.	All shrubs in I-B.....	3 1/2-4 ft.	A—HIGH-GROWING:	
Buckthorns.....	3 -4 ft.	Aralia Pentaphylla.....	3 1/2-4 ft.	All plants in II-A.....	
Cornus—in variety.....	3 1/2-4 1/2 ft.	Buddleia Magnifica.....	3 -4 ft.	Cornus—in variety.....	3 -5 ft.
Euonymus Europaeus.....	4 -5 ft.	Desmodiums.....	2 1/2-3 ft.	Bush Honeysuckle—in variety.....	4 -5 ft.
Forsythias—in variety.....	4 -5 ft.	Deutzias—Lemoinei, Magnificata, etc.....	2 1/2-3 ft.	Viburnums—in variety.....	4 -5 ft.
Hazel-nut.....	4 -5 ft.	Rosa Hugonis.....	3 -5 ft.	Witch Hazel.....	4 -5 ft.
Lilacs—in variety.....	4 -5 ft.	C—LOW-GROWING		B—MEDIUM HEIGHT:	
Prunus Pissardi.....	5 -6 ft.	All plants in I-C.....		All plants in II-B.....	
Spireas — Opulifolia, and Op.....		Aronia—Arbutofolia, and Melanocarpa.....	2 1/2-3 1/2 ft.	Aralia Pentaphylla.....	3 1/2-4 ft.
Aurea.....	3 -4 ft.	Clethra Alnifolia.....	2 1/2-3 1/2 ft.	C—LOW-GROWING:	
Sumacs—in variety.....	4 -5 ft.	Forsythia Suspensa.....	2 1/2-3 1/2 ft.	All plants in II-C.....	
Witch Hazel.....	4 -5 ft.	All the dwarf Spireas.....	2 1/2-3 1/2 ft.	Clethra Alnifolia.....	2 -2 1/2 ft.
				Viburnum Opulus Nanum.....	2 -2 1/2 ft.

Deciduous Shrubs

Because of their easy culture, rapid growth, adaptability to most any situation, and their great diversity in size, foliage and bloom, the shrubs are of first importance in creating landscape beauty. More pleasing effects can be produced in a few seasons' time by the judicious planting of shrubs than by the use of any other plant. Their cost, too, is quite moderate, and the investment will increase in value each season.

Situation. Suitable locations to plant shrubs about the home yards are many. The house foundation walls and the angles and corners should be softened by shrubs of medium height. Such plants as the Spirea (in variety), Snowberry, Hydrangea, Indian Currant, Barberry and others of like nature are suited to this use. Taller and heavier-growing varieties, such as Liacs, Philadelphus and Bush Honeysuckle are better planted toward the sides and rear of the grounds. Here their growth can be used to give a frame to the property, block out undesirable views, and serve as a screen to the alley, clothes-yard, or service buildings. Such group plantings should be made in the nature of borders, and the shrubs selected and arranged to give a continuance of bloom, pleasing foliage contrasts, and fall and winter coloring of the bark and berries. Other uses and desirable locations for planting will suggest themselves on considering the characteristics of the ground—terrace and rough slopes can be covered, walks and drives bordered and bare corners of the lot filled in.

Planting. Space the larger-growing shrubs, such as Lilacs, about 4 to 5 feet apart, medium-growing shrubs, such as Bridal Wreath, 3 to 3½ feet apart, and dwarf growers, as the Japanese Barberry, 2 to 2½ feet apart. Dig the holes of ample size, place the plant, and after filling in the hole two-thirds with good top soil, add water to the level of the ground and allow this to settle. Complete the filling in of soil later. Always shorten back the top growth of the shrubs at least one-third after the planting. Failure to do this may cause the loss of the plant. Do not place any fertilizer directly around the roots but use it on the surface as a mulch.

Fertilizing. We are now prepared to offer a fertilizer, especially adapted for us among shrubbery and trees. When planting new trees it may be worked into the soil before filling in around tree. For fertilizing gardens and among plants, it can be put on top of ground and spaded or hoed in so as to mix with soil. Ask us about it.



Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea

Wonderful New Introduction

B. atropurpurea (New Red Leaved Japanese Barberry). It is only once in a lifetime that a really worth-while, outstanding novelty in hardy shrubs is introduced, and in this new Barberry we have such a plant.

It is similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry which is so popular for mixing in the shrubbery border, as single specimens, or for planting in clumps on the lawn, as well as for foundation plantings and for hedges, but the foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy-red, similar to the richest red-leaved Japanese Maples. However, unlike these and other colored shrubs in which the coloring fades or disappears entirely as the season advances, this new Barberry becomes more brilliant and gorgeous throughout the summer, and in the fall its foliage changes to vivid orange, scarlet, and red shades, more brilliant and more effective than in the ordinary Japanese Barberry. In this coloring it is unequaled by any other shrub and is followed by the same brilliant scarlet berries common to the type, which remain on the plant the entire winter. All that is required to develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons is that it be planted in full exposure to the sun.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, 18-inch.....	\$1.40	\$12.50
2-year, 15-inch.....	1.30	11.50

ABELIA

A. grandiflora. S. In the south this shrub is evergreen, but with us it sheds its leaves during the late winter. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants. Foliage is dark green and glossy, with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches; a very graceful plant, covered with white flowers, tinged with pink. Should be given protection during winter in this climate.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.80	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	8.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.80	16.00

ACANTHOPANAX—Aralia

A. pentaphyllum. S. Shrub with long, slender branches and few spines. Fine for rocky slopes; foliage bright green, shiny. Flowers green in long umbels.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.00	55.00

AMORPHIA—False Indigo

A. fruticosa. T. A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers; blooms in June, after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00	50.00

AMYGDALUS—Almond

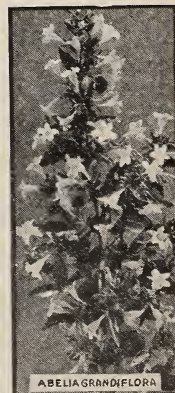
A class of ornamental shrub or small tree introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

A. nana rosea (Double Pink). S. Small double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	11.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50

A. nana alba (Double White). S. Small double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	11.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50



ARONIA—Chokeberry

A. arbutifolia. S. Upright habit; very pretty in April and May with an abundance of white flowers; its fruit carries well into the winter.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.30	11.50

A. melanocarpa (nigra). Black-fruited form of above.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.80	\$6.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	8.50

BACCHARIS—Groundsel Tree

B. halimifolia. M. A pretty shrub with dark green foliage; especially attractive in autumn, with its fluffy white seed pods.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.20	\$10.00

BENZOIN—Spice Bush

B. aestivallis. An attractive shrub, valued for its handsome flowers, which come before the leaves in early spring. The foliage turns bright yellow in autumn. Fruit scarlet and conspicuous.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.00

BERBERIS—Barberry

B. thunbergii. D. From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery-red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental as well as hardy hedge.

Plant 12 inches apart in row for hedge planting. After the plants are set and well watered in the soil should be filled in and tamped. After this is complete the plants should be sheared taking off about one-third of the young growth.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.45	4.00	35.00
24 to 30 inches.....	.55	4.60	40.00
30 to 36 inches.....	.70	6.00	50.00

B. thunbergii minor, dwarf (Box Barberry). A dwarf form of Berberis Thunbergii recently introduced. Makes a small hedge very compact. Takes the place of "Boxwood" where the Boxwood does not thrive. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
15 to 18 inches.....	.60	5.50	50.00

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush

B. davidii magnifica. S. A most beautiful shrub and one that should be in every garden. A splendid shrub for park planting. It makes large shrubs even from small plants the first season. Single plants will often have 50 or more flower spikes the first year. The second year after planting it generally begins to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer until frost nips it. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers of miniature size and borne by the hundred on flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This admirable shrub should be classed as semi-herbaceous, as it sometimes freezes back to the ground in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots. A mulch of manure, leaves or other suitable material should be given before heavy freezing weather sets in. You should try some of these; you will be delighted with them.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants...	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00

CALLICARPA—Beauty-Berry

C. purpurea. D. A pretty shrub with dense hairy foliage and showy pink flowers in small racemes. Fruit lilac-violet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.60	\$3.00	\$40.00
24 to 30 inches....	.75	6.50	55.00

CALYCANTHUS—Allspice or Sweet Shrub

C. floridus. M. A well-known native bush, bearing double, purple, fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$50.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.85	7.50	70.00

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Beard)

C. incana (Mastacanthus) (Blue Spirea): D. A handsome, hardy perennial plant recently introduced from China. It is of a vigorous growth, producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches, even young plants in small pots flowering freely. The color is of a rich lavender or sky blue. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

**Butterfly Bush****CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush**

C. occidentalis. S. A native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00

CLETHRA—Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia (Summer Sweet). S. A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.70	\$6.00
24 to 30 inches.....	.90	7.50

COLUTEA—Bladder Senna

C. arborescens (Tree Colutea). L. July. Foliage compound, of a pleasing green; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish-red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed pods. This is the shrub which grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending the crater.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.65	\$5.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	7.50

CORNUS—Cornel or Dogwood

C. alba siberica (Siberian Red Dogwood). M. A possible form of the Cornus Sanguinea, with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00

C. alternifolia (Pagoda Dogwood). Flowers creamy-white, in large bunches, very fragrant.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.20	\$10.00

C. amomum (sericea) (Silky Dogwood). S. Varies in height according to conditions, from 3 to 10 feet. Purplish branches and black fruit in winter. Flowers in dense cymes, greenish-white in early summer.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.55	\$4.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50

C. var. elegantissima variegata. D. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Bark bright red in winter.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.95	\$8.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.20	

C. mas. (Cornelian Cherry). M. April. A small tree or large shrub with showy, yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.85	7.00	

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). Ash-colored bark. Pointed leaves, greenish-white flowers; white fruit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00

C. sanguinea (Blood Twig Dogwood). M. June. Flowers greenish-white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs, the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted owing to its low branching habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00

C. stolonifera (Wild Red Dogwood). M. A native species with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00

C. stolonifera aurea (Golden Twig Dogwood). M. A very pretty shrub for winter color effect, bark bright yellow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.65	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.50	50.00

Corylus purpurea (Purple Filbert). Purple leaves, suitable for shrubby groups; for color effects.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$3.00	

CORYLUS—Hazel or Filbert

C. americana (American Hazel). M. The common American Hazel.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00

**Barberry**

COTONEASTER

A class of handsome fruiting shrubs only recently brought into general use. Their brilliant autumn foliage and vivid fruits adapt them to rockery and wall adornment, as well as to any usage in well drained soil with plenty of sunlight.

Acutifolia. A dense-growing shrub with small oval, glossy, dark green leaves. Does not become very tall. Frequently used for specimen growth, and also for hedges.

	Each	
24 to 30 inches.....	\$1.40	

CYDONIA—Japan Quince or Fire Bush

C. japonica. M. Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson-scarlet. Fine for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	8.00	70.00

DESMODIUM (Lespedeza)

D. penduliflorum. A low-growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year plants.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00

Desmodium japonica alba. This variety grows taller and more upright than the penduliflorum, with brighter foliage than sieboldii. The pure white flowers are produced two weeks later.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$1.00	\$9.00

DIERVILLA

D. sessilifolia (Lutea). S. Loose clusters small yellow flowers in June. A good shrub for a shady position on account of its fresh green foliage. Grows three to four feet high.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$0.70	\$6.00

DIERVILLA—Weigelia

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	7.50	70.00

D. hendersonii. Dark pink, strong grower.

D. nana variegata. S. An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct.

D. van houttei. M. A good grower, with clear carmine flowers.

D. abel carriere. M. Bright rose. One of the best.

D. candidata. M. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continue to bloom at intervals through the summer.

D. desboisii. M. Deep rose-colored flowers.

D. rosea. M. Flowers bright rose. Very popular.

D. eva rathke. M. Flowers brilliant crimson, a beautiful distinct, clear shade. Very scarce.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
24 to 30 inches.....	1.20	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.35	12.00	100.00

D. floribunda. M. Flowers dark red. A profuse bloomer.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.90	\$8.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	11.00

ELEAGNUS—Oleaster

E. angustifolia (Russian Olive). T. A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow, silvery-green foliage. The flowers are yellow followed by yellow fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.00	50.00

E. longipes (Cherry Eleagnus). S. A handsome, shapely silver-leaved shrub, with an ornamental, reddish-brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow; the bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange-red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.95	8.00



Pride of Rochester

DEUTZIA

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature, render them especially valuable.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00

D. scabra candidissima (Double White). M. Very pretty pure white.

D. scabra crenata. M. The beautiful white single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June. Often preferred to the double sorts.

D. pride of rochester. M. A fine double variety, rather earlier than D. Crenata. Flower pink in bud, white when fully expanded.

D. rosea plena (Double Pink). M. All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest, tall-growing varieties.

D. scabra. M. A vigorous grower with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell-shaped flowers, in June and July.

D. s. watereri. M. A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers.

D. gracilis (Dwarf). D. A low bush, three or four feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
15 to 18 inches.....	.70	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.85	7.50	65.00

D. lemoinei. S. A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known Deutzia Gracilis with Deutzia Parviflora. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
24 to 30 inches.....	\$0.90	\$8.00	\$70.00



Deutzia Gracilis

EUONYMUS—Strawberry or Spindle Tree

E. alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). S. Dwarf compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Foliage turns bright red in fall. One of the very finest shrubs for autumn effect.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.90	17.50

E. bungeanus (Winter Berry Euonymus). L. Very attractive on account of its rather large, yellowish fruit, which is borne profuse y and remains so long upon the branches.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.50

E. europaeus (European Burning Bush). L. From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens; of good size, with rosy-red pods.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
4 to 5 feet.....	1.40	12.50

EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. L. A very hardy and handsome shrub from Northern China and Japan. Pure white flowers in clusters on light, wiry branches. Unexpanded buds are like small, round beads of pearly-whiteness.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	11.00

Weigelia Rosea

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | \$0.60 | \$5.50 | \$50.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | .70 | 6.50 | 60.00 |
- F. intermedia** (Border Forsythia). M. A form with erect, arching branches, foliage resembling Viridissima and flowers like Fortunei. Very free-flowering.
- F. suspensa** (Weeping Forsythia). M. A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.
- F. fortunei** (Fortune's Forsythia). M. Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.
- F. viridissima** (Green Stem). M. A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA

See Deciduous Trees.

HAMAMELIS—Witch Hazel

- H. virginica**. M. A tall shrub; yellow flowers; late in fall, just before the leaves fall. Foliage changes to bright colors in the fall.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.90	\$8.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.10	10.00

HYDRANGEA

The massiveness of bloom on these valuable shrubs and their long blooming season, assure them a place in every group where solid white effects are required.

- H. arborescens** (Smooth Hydrangea). S. This beautiful shrub is being sent out under various names, as "Snowball Hydrangea," "Hills of Snow," etc. This new American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful, hardy flowering shrub introduced for many years.

The plant attains a height of five or six feet, with about the same breadth, is far more graceful than the old form of Hydrangea Arborescens. Flowers are borne in large trusses, beautifully formed and of dazzling whiteness, rendering it a plant of peerless beauty. Seems to do best in rather damp or shady location.

The flowers, when cut, remain in good condition a long time, thus making the plant especially useful for cut flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	8.00	70.00

- H. paniculata grandiflora** (Pee Gee) (Bush Shape). M. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of 6 to 8 feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. If this plant is severely pruned every spring before the buds start, it will develop into a stocky plant, sending forth long stems with massive white flowers turning to pink, then red, bronze and green. It commences flowering in August and continues until autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	8.00	70.00

- H. paniculata grandiflora** (Pee Gee) (Tree Shape). M. These are fine specimen plants, four to five feet high, trained to tree shape, with about three feet of straight stem and nice shaped heads. Should bloom profusely the first year.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort

- H. henryii**. A new hardy St. John's Wort of shrubby habit, growing from 2½ to 4 feet high, producing masses of large clear yellow flowers during July and August, and retaining its neat foliage until late in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10
2-year.....	\$0.90	\$8.00



Golden Bell

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Althea or Rose of Sharon

These are very fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer blooming. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades. (See descriptions below.)

Prices, Unless Otherwise Noted

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.00	50.00

- H. anemoneflora**. L. Very large flower; measuring 3½ to 4 inches across; semi-double, red with a very deep red base on outer petals. Stamens showing prominently.

- H. ardens**. L. Double violet, 2½ to 3 inches across flower; petals quilled; vigorous; very fine.

- H. boule de feu**. L. Large flowers, very double, well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal; one of the finest reds.

- H. duchesse de Brabant**. L. Large, reddish-lilac flowers.

- H. jean d'Arc**. L. One of the best; flowers pure white, double; strong grower.

- H. lady stanley**. L. Very double, white with beautiful blush markings, cardinal base.

- H. lucy**. L. Double, bright red, the brightest of our collections. A shade deeper than Anemoneflora.

- H. paneoniaflora**. L. Double, bright rose, dwarf grower, free-flowering.

- H. totus alba**. Single white.

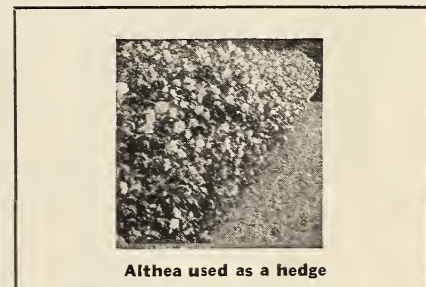
- H. variagata fl. pl.** M. Variegated leaves, flowers very double, seldom open. This variety is very scarce. Have only limited stock.

	Each
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50

We have a limited list of tree-shaped varieties which we have priced as follows:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00

Ardens **Boul de Feu**
Anemoneflora **Duchesse de Brabant**
Lady Stanley



Althea used as a hedge

ILEX—Common Winterberry

- I. verticillata**. M. Hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Very ornamental in autumn when covered with brilliant red berries, remaining until midwinter.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.95	\$8.50

KERRIA—Corchorus

- K. japonica**. (F) 3-4 feet. May, June. Yellow. Slender shrub, stoloniferous, with bright green branches, which remain so during winter. Foliage a deep green forming a pleasing background for the single yellow flowers that come throughout the summer months.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.90	\$8.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	9.00

- K. japonica flore pleno**. (F). Identical to above, save globe-shaped double flowers from July to October.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.90	\$8.00	\$70.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	9.00	80.00

LAGERSTROEMIA—Crepe Myrtle

- L. indica rosea**. M. Flowers bright pink, very handsome; petals curled, on long claws; panicle many-flowered, summer blooming. Not hardy here without protection.

- L. indica purpurea**. Fine lavender blue.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.65	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.80	7.00

- L. indica rubrum**. dwarf crimson.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.80	\$7.00

LESPEDEZA—See Desmodium

Hydrangea Arborescens

LIGUSTRUM—Privet

The Privet is now one of the best known shrubs, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage, some for their berries. They are almost evergreen and of dense habit and bear shearing to any extent.

L. amourense (North). (Amour River Privet.) A distinct type which has been found hardy in the North. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the variety grown in the South. Flowers white, fruit black.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.20	\$1.60	\$12.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	14.00

L. ibolium (New). A cross between California Privet and Ibota, having the attractiveness of California Privet and the hardness of Ibota.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

L. ibota. M. The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers pure white, seeds bluish-black. A good border shrub and hedge plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.20	\$1.60	\$12.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	16.00

L. ibota regelianum. (Regal's Privet.) M. A fine, hardy variety, desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in mass planting; also suitable for hedges. This is one of the berried varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	4.00	30.00

Ligustrum Lodense (*L. nanum compactum*). This is a new, dwarf and distinct form of privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. The foliage is rich dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful where a dwarf low growing hedge is desired, such as cemetery lots, formal gardens, etc.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year old, 12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3-year old, 15 to 18 inches.....	.35	3.00	25.00

LONICERA TARTARICA—Upright Honeysuckle

Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.55	5.00	45.00

L. tartarica rubra. M. Pink flowers, which contrast with the foliage. June.

L. bella albidia. M. Flowers white, bright red fruit in great profusion; very fine.

L. morrowi. M. A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit.

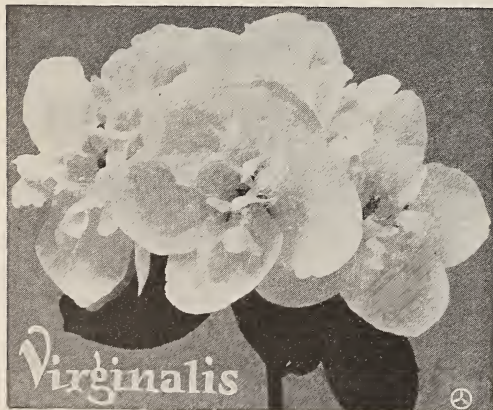
L. ruprechtiana. S. A fine variety from Manchuria, especially valuable for its showy red fruit.

L. tartarica alba. M. Creamy white, fragrant flowers; forms a high bush. May and June.

L. tartarica grandiflora rosea. M. A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing bright red flowers striped with white in June.

L. fragrantissima. M. In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous, but not very showy. Delightful fragrance. It is easily trained into a handsome bush.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.00	50.00



NEW PHILADELPHUS

P. virginalis. A magnificent new variety. The bush grows moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	9.00	80.00



California Privet

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet.) M. A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit, and foliage nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. California Privet has long been recognized as one of the very best plants for hedge purposes, as it is remarkable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage, its quick, strong and symmetrical growth, its freedom from insects and scale, and its ability to withstand pruning and trimming into any desired shape. Plant eight inches apart in row, cut back to 6 or 8 inches from ground.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 inches, 1 year.....	\$0.60	\$4.50	\$35.00
12 to 18 inches, 2-year.....	.70	5.50	45.00
18 to 24 inches, 2-year.....	.90	7.00	60.00
24 to 30 inches, 2-year.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
30 to 36 inches, 2-year.....	1.50	12.00	110.00

L. ovalifolium aureum (Golden). Same habit of growth as California privet but not as strong a grower. Foliage golden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
24 to 30 inches, heavy.....	\$0.90		
4 inch pots (fine).....	.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

PHILADELPHUS—Syringa or Mock Orange

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning and quickly resume their free, semipendulous, picturesque effect.

Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00

P. cor. foliis aureis (Golden Syringa) D. A dense growing form, with clear, golden-yellow foliage well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliated shrubs offered.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 inches.....	\$.85	\$7.50	\$65.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	9.00	80.00

P. coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange). L. Early June. Fragrant pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

P. coronarius flore plena (Double-flowered Syringa). L. Partially double flowers; very fragrant.

P. coronarius grandiflorus (Large Flowering). L. Has showy large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

P. coronarius lewisii (Gordon's Syringa). L. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant; late bloomer.

P. lemoinei. M. A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$40.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.70	6.00	50.00

PHYSOCARPUS—Opulaster

P. opulifolius (Spiraea). (Nine Bark.) M. A strong-growing shrub with white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00

P. opulifolius luteus. (Golden Leaf). M. Very conspicuous from the golden hue of its foliage; of strong growth.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00

POTENTILLA—Cinquefoil

P. fruticosa. D. A good dwarf shrub with dense narrow foliage, gray-green leaves with numerous single yellow flowers throughout the summer. Particularly good for swamps and rocky places.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	
18 to 24 inches.....	.70	6.50	\$55.00
24 to 30 inches.....	.90	8.00	65.00

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)

R. catharticus. (Common Buckthorn.) A stiff twiggy shrub with white flowers in June and July, succeeded by black berries. Splendid for massing in parks and public grounds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.45	\$3.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	.55	4.50	



Golden Elder

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria or Jethead

R. kerrioides. L. A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.85	\$8.00	\$70.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.95	9.00	80.00

RHUS—Sumach

R. canadensis (aromatica) (Fragrant Sumach). S. A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves lobed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.95	8.50	

R. copallina (Shining Sumach). S. Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish-yellow flowers in August.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	.90	8.50	

R. glabra (Smooth Sumach). L. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	\$50.00

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved). M. A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups on the lawn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 inches.....	\$0.85	\$7.50	
18 to 24 inches.....	.95	8.50	

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumach). L. A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$45.00

R. typhina laciniata (Cut-leaf Staghorn Sumach). L. A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. A very pretty effect among shrubby collections.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00

RIBES—Currant

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants of easiest culture. Besides this ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the varieties is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$25.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	35.00

R. odoratum (aureum) (Missouri Currant). M. May. Golden-yellow, spicily fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking on showy autumnal coloring.

ROBENIA—Locust or Acacia

R. hispida (Rose or Moss Locust). M. A native shrub of spreading, irregular growth. Flowers rose-colored in long clusters in June and at intervals through the summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.95	\$8.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	11.00	

RUBUS—Bramble

R. odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). S. Foliage large; flowers pretty rosy-purple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00

SAMBUCUS—Elder

Rapid growing shrubs with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature. The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	7.50	70.00

S. canadensis (Common American Elder). L. Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish-purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

S. canadensis aurea (Golden). L. A beautiful golden-foliaged form. Very useful for foliage effect.

S. nigra (Black-berried Elder). L. Of medium growth, with purplish-black berries in September.

S. nigra laciniata (Cut-leaved). L. Deeply cut foliage.

S. nigra variegata (Variegated). L. Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green.

S. racemosus (Pubens or Red-berried Elder). L. White flowers in panicles in spring, followed by bright red berries.

SPIREA—Meadow Sweet

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

Prices on following varieties:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	45.00

S. billardi. M. Medium sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. douglasii. M. Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. fontenayii alba. M. A pretty variety, with white flowers in summer. Upright grower.

Special varieties quoted below:

S. bumalda. S. A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves, brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$36.00
18 to 24 inches....	.60	5.50	50.00

S. anthony waterer. D. A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 18 to 24 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers.

Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant, it is a fine plant for house decorations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches....	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$36.00
18 to 24 inches....	.65	5.50	50.00

S. callosa alba. D. Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$36.00
18 to 24 inches....	.65	5.50	50.00

S. callosa var. froebelli. D. Flowers bright rosy-red, in flat umbels. This is one of our finest Spiraea, excellent as a border shrub. Foliage turns purple in the fall. Branches willowy. Should be in every garden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 inches....	.60	5.00	40.00

S. collosa superba. Flowers deep rose-red. A fine garden variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 inches....	.65	5.50	50.00

S. margaritea (Margaret's). M. Flowers soft pink. A plant of free growth, which should be allowed plenty of room to develop; it carries a great quantity of bloom.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$45.00

S. multiflora arguta. S. Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early-flowering White Spirea. Early May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
24 to 30 inches....	.70	6.00	50.00

S. prunifolia. M. Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	7.50	65.00

S. reevesiana (Lance-leaved—Single). M. One of the most ornamental; showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.55	5.00	40.00

S. reevesiana flora plena (Lance-leaved—Double). M. A perfect gem, each individual flower as double as a Ranunculus and very conspicuous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.55	5.00	40.00

S. thunbergii (Snow Garland). S. Dwarf habit and round, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish-green. Flower small white. Early bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
24 to 30 inches....	.65	6.00	50.00



Spirea Vanhoutte

STEPHANANDRA

S. flexuosa. D. A beautiful low shrub with very ornamental deep green, dense foliage. Branches spreading and drooping. Flowers insignificant, in small terminal panicles. Freezes back during the winter.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.60	\$5.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	7.00

SYMPHORICARPUS—St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry

S. racemosus (Snowberry). S. Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered; persistent until late in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00

SYRINGA—Lilac

Lilacs are decidedly most effective when planted in groups. They produce an abundance of showy flowers in spring and early summer. In certain parts of the New England states, every farm has several large clumps of lilacs planted about the house, and during the spring months the air is fairly saturated with their delicate fragrance. This custom could easily be adopted anywhere, for the shrubs are easily transplanted in the fall and spring, and make a strong growth in any good soil. The only attention they require is the removal of dead flowers after blooming. Pruning should be done immediately after the blooms are removed; if done during the winter and spring it will destroy many of the flowers.

S. japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac). M. A species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy; leathery; flowers creamy-white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.95	\$8.50

S. josikea (Hungarian Lilac). M. A fine distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done blooming. Esteemed for its fine habit and foliage.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	11.00

Persica (Persian Lilac). Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and are borne in large, loose panicles in late spring.

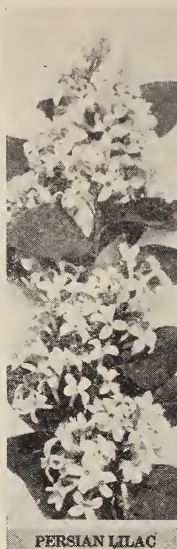
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00

S. rothomagensis (chinensis) (Rouen Lilac). M. A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.95	8.50	75.00



Common Snowball



PERSIAN LILAC

S. villosa (Japan Lilac). M. A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Especially valuable for late flowering. Single.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$50.00

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). M. Large shrub with larger leaves and flowers than above. Flowers bluish-purple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.50	50.00

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). M. Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.90	\$7.00	\$60.00

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

The following list of Lilacs have larger spikes of flowers and are to be had in wider range of color than the common Lilacs. This group is very scarce this season owing to the shortage in available plants. We are, therefore, only offering these in limited quantity.

VIBURNUM—Snowball

The Viburnums are all beautiful, hardy shrubs, and are very attractive during the entire season. Their many clusters of creamy white flowers are followed, in late summer and fall, by fruit clusters, some black and some red, and all on a par of handsomeness. They also have the added charm of the dark green foliage changing to brilliant autumn shades.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). M. A fine shrub for massing for foliage effect. Flowers greenish white.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.80	\$7.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.90	8.00

V. lantana (Wayfaring tree). L. A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.95	\$9.00	\$80.00

V. lentago (Sheepberry). L. Foliage light glossy green. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.90	\$8.00

VITEX—Chaste Tree

Vitex agnus castus. A graceful shrub, growing from 5 to 6 feet high, with dense spikes 6 to 8 inches long, of lilac-colored flowers late in summer.

V. agnus castus alba. Same as Agnus Castus in growth, but has white flowers.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00

TAMARIX—Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs, of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some light shade of red or pink. Will grow anywhere.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.70	6.00	50.00

T. odessana (Caspian Tamarisk). A new variety with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than Gallica.

T. tetrandia purpurea. L. Of dwarfier and more dense growth than T. Africana. Purplish-pink flowers in mid-summer.

T. africana. L. A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate small rosy-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

T. gallica (French Tamarisk). L. Delicate pink or white flowers in slender paniced racemes; leaves bluish-green. An exceedingly pretty species.

T. hispida estivalis. L. A new variety, raised from T. Hispida. More vigorous and not so compact. In July the branches are covered on the half of their length with numerous inflorescences of large flowers of a nice bright carmine. Foliage silvery.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	7.00	65.00

No pruning necessary at planting time. These should be pruned after they have bloomed, by cutting off the dead flowers.

Single and Double Varieties

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	16.50

Alphonse Lavalle. Beautiful blue, shading violet. Double.

Congo. Deep red purplish single flowers.

Belle de Nancy. Great panicles of satiny rose, almost white center. Double.

Marie Legrave. Single white flowers in large panicles.

Michael Buchner. Double flowers of pale lilac.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double pure white flowers in large panicles.

Negro. Very dark violet-purple single flowers.

President Carnot. Pale blue double flowers with white in center.

President Grevy. Beautiful blue flowers in huge panicles.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Single dark purplish-blue flowers in long panicles.

V. occycocos (opulus) (High Bush Cranberry). L. Very ornamental. Berries resembling small cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	11.50	100.00

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). L. An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	11.50	100.00

V. tomentosum. M. The single form of V. Plicatum; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and free blooming. Desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.90	\$8.50	\$80.00

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan Snowball). M. A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.95	\$8.50
2 to 3 feet.....	1.10	10.00

WEIGELIA—see Diervilla, page 26.

Ornamental Vines and Climbers

Climbing Vines are just as necessary in the beautifying of grounds as shrubs, trees, or grass; they have their important part in the planting of every place.

Around new buildings, they give shade quickly and are very cooling and cheerful. For verandas or trellises, there is nothing that adds more beauty than a proper selection of vines, and, by covering summer-houses or trunks of dead trees, a strikingly wild, naturalistic effect is secured.

Vines are often used for covering stone walls, rocky banks, and steep slopes, where they are not only beautiful, but the fragrance from the flowers is leasing. Innumerable uses for vines will suggest themselves when improving a property. The ideas given here are from practical experiences.

AKEBIA

A. quinata. A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance, in large clusters.

	Each	Per 10
2-year-old-plants.....	\$0.70	\$6.00

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia engelmanni (Engelmanni Ivy). Shorter, jointed than Quincefolia. A good climber; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants...	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$25.00

A. quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants...	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$25.00

A. tricuspidata veitchii (Boston Ivy). Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants...	\$0.85	\$7.50	\$60.00
2-year potted plants	1.00	.....	.....

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine

B. radicans (American Climbing Trumpet Vine). A splendid, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants...	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

CELASTRUS—Bitter Sweet

C. scandens. A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retaining all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter decorations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants...	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

C. orbiculatus (Japan Bittersweet). Brilliant red fruit in fall. Heavy fruiting variety.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00

CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situations and are perfectly hardy.

C. coccinea. A native Southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

	Each	Per 10
2-year-old plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.50

C. henryi. A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and bloomer.

	Each	Per 10
2-year-old plants.....	\$1.25	\$11.00

C. jackmannii. Deep violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance. One of the best.

	Each	Per 10
2-year-old plants.....	\$1.25	\$11.00

C. paniculata. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

C. ramona. Deep sky-blue.

	Each	Per 10
2-year-old plants.....	\$1.25	\$11.00

Potted plants, 2-year-old... 1.40

DOLICHOS JAPONICA—Kudzu Vine

See Pueraria Thunbergiana.

EUONYMUS

E. kewensis. New variety, small dark green foliage. A fine rock plant or ground cover. Grows close to the ground, fine under trees where grass will not grow.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pot plants.....	\$0.75	\$7.00

E. radicans (Winter Creeper). An evergreen vine, with dark green foliage; will cling to walls like ivy.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pot plants, strong...	\$0.60	\$5.50

E. radicans variegata. An evergreen vine with variegated foliage that clings to walls like ivy.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pot plants, strong...	\$0.60	\$5.50

E. radicans vegeta (Big Leafed Winter Creeper). A strong growing variety with larger leaves than the type, and producing bright orange-red berries which remain on the plant the greater part of the winter. As an evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover, this plant is unequalled. An enthusiastic horticultural writer predicts that it will become as popular for this purpose here as the Ivy is in England.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong plants.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$45.00



Wistaria sinensis

HEDERA—Ivy

The Ivies are evergreens and frequently suffer from exposure to the bright sunlight in winter. For this reason the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

H. helix (English Ivy). A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady location. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this climate, due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves, and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-inch pots, strong plants.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4-inch pots, extra plants.....	.50	4.50	35.00
5-inch pots, extra plants.....	.60	5.50	.....

LONICERA—Honeysuckle

L. japonica aurea reticulata. A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

L. japonica halleana (Hall's Honeysuckle). Color white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, blooms from June to November.

L. periclymenum belgica (Monthly, Fragrant). A fine, rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer. Each, 65c; per 10, \$5.50.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet). A strong, rapid climber; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old, strong plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

LYCIUM—Matrimony Vine

L. chinensis. Very hardy, grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and are then succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruits through late fall and winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers; also for covering bare places of rock.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00

POLYGONUM—Silver Lace Vine

P. auberti. One of the most desirable flowering climbers. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 feet or more, producing through the summer and tall great foamy sprays of white flowers, and a well established plant during its long flowering period is a mass of bloom.

	Each	Per 10
Strong plants.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
Extra size.....	1.25	.....

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—Kudzu Vine (Dolichos)

P. thunbergiana. This is without a doubt the fastest growing vine we know of; we have grown and recommended same to our customers wanting a fast-growing vine for covering arbors and trellises, also for covering rocky slopes.

	Each	Per 10
1-year-old plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.50

WISTARIA

The Wistaria is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

W. sinensis (Chinese). Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

	Each	Per 10
2-year-old plants (Layers)...	\$1.00	\$9.00

W. sinensis alba. Of similar habit to Chinese, with pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10
2-year-old plants (Layers)...	\$1.00	\$9.00

W. venusta. A new addition to our list. White flowering and is a better bloomer than the common sinensis alba.

	Each	Per 10
2-year plants.....	\$1.20	\$10.00

Our Wistaria are grown from layers or grafts from blooming plants, hence are guaranteed to bloom.

Evergreens—Coniferae

Since the Evergreens retain their foliage continuously throughout the year, they have a value and use in landscape planting not possessed by any other class of plants. During the winter months, their cheerful green color, in contrast with the snow, is a continual source of pleasure. Their attractiveness is none the less certain during the summer months, as their character and appearance is such as to give a decided additional beauty to the grounds. A consideration of the many varieties we list, will acquaint the reader with their great diversity of form, color, habit of growth, and general appearance.

LOCATION. Where the grounds are spacious, the taller-growing Evergreens can be nicely located in informal groups towards the side or rear where they will have room for unhampered developments. Such groups give an opportunity to secure a pleasing color contrast by using the bright-foliaged White Fir, Blue Juniper, or Blue Spruces as a foreground to such darker colored varieties as Arborvitae, Red Cedar, Norway Spruce, or Pines.

PLANTING. Our Evergreens are given special care, handled carefully, and transplanted frequently so that they are in proper condition to be successfully moved from the nursery. All prices listed are for trees balled with earth and wrapped in burlap (the Weber way), so that they reach customers in good condition. For immediate effects, we can supply large-sized specimens in almost every variety. The best planting-time is in April, depending entirely on weather conditions. If the spring is late the planting season may be extended. Evergreens can also be easily transplanted in the fall, during September and October providing we have sufficient rains to moisten the soil. In planting, a large-sized hole is required that will receive the ball of earth without cramping. These should be dug about 6 to 8 inches wider than the ball also 4 to 6 inches deeper, depending on the size of the tree, place the tree in the hole, roll the burlap covering enough to clear the trunk of the tree, and, after filling two-thirds with good garden soil, flood with water and allow this to soak into the ground. Soil can then be filled in to nearly the ground-level. Newly moved Evergreens require thorough watering several times a week until established.

ABIES—Fir

A. canadensis (Hemlock). See Tsuga.

A. douglasii. See "Pseudotsuga."

BIOTA—Oriental Arborvitae



Berkman's Golden Arborvitae

B. orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arborvitae). The most popular Biota grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens, cemetery lots or formal planting. For window boxes and vases this variety is most effective.

	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 inches.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
18 to 24 in.....	6.00	55.00
24 to 30 inches.....	7.00	.....
30 to 36 inches.....	9.00	.....

B. orientalis (common Chinese Arborvitae). A tall fast growing tree but not so compact.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$7.50	\$13.00
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 feet.....	6.50	60.00

B. orientalis compacta. A compact form of Chinese Arborvitae. Foliage very dark green. Fine where low-growing, compact tree is desired.

	Per 10
24 to 30 inches.....	\$5.00

T. orientalis pyramidalis (Baker's strain). Pyramidal growth, densely clothed with fresh, lively green foliage; very hardy; one of the best.

	Each	Per 10
30 to 36 inches.....	\$5.25	\$50.00
36 to 42 inches.....	6.00	55.00
42 to 48 inches.....	7.50	70.00
48 to 54 inches.....	10.50	100.00

B. bonita (Blue form). A beautiful form of the Oriental Arborvitae, evidently a cross between Retinospora and the Biota varieties. Color of foliage a beautiful bluish-green.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 inches.....	\$4.25	\$40.00
30 to 36 inches.....	5.00	47.50
36 to 42 inches.....	6.00	55.00

JUNIPERUS—Juniper or Cedar

J. chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Very distinct, being of a striking graceful habit; the color of foliage a bright silvery green; perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$6.00	\$55.00
24 to 30 inches.....	9.00	85.00
30 to 36 inches.....	12.00	115.00

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 foot specimens.....	\$3.50	\$30.00

J. scopulorum (Silver Cedar). A very narrow, compact and symmetrical form of Juniper. Color silvery blue and retains its color throughout the season. Desirable for formal planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$7.00	\$65.00
3 to 4 feet.....	10.00	90.00

J. stricta. A very compact little evergreen of pyramidal habit. Foliage dark green. A beautiful evergreen for vases or where a slow-growing dwarf evergreen is desired.

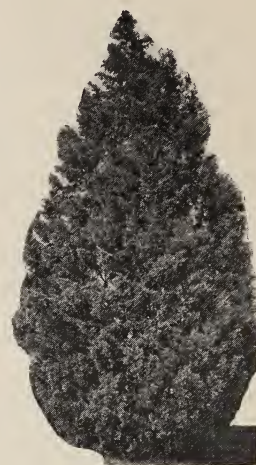
	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 inches.....	\$3.50	\$30.00
18 to 24 inches.....	4.50	40.00
24 to 30 inches.....	6.00	55.00
30 to 36 inches.....	7.00	65.00

J. virginiana canarti (Cannarti Juniper). Of pyramidal habit, branches graceful, of a pleasing dark green. A beautiful tree in every way.

	Each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet.....	12.00

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). One of the most valuable trees for screens and windbreaks; perfectly hardy; too well known to need description. Our trees are all extra well shaped and have been several times transplanted.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 feet.....	8.00	75.00
5 to 6 feet.....	12.00	115.00



Silvery Red Cedar

J. virginiana glauca (Silvery Red Cedar). Fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped, and having a peculiar whitish color.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 inches.....	\$7.00	\$65.00
3 to 4 feet.....	12.00	115.00
4 to 5 feet.....	15.00	.....

J. virginiana schottii (Schottii Juniper). This variety is easily distinguished by its bright pea-green color. It has the characteristic soft, flexible foliage of the Junipers. Grows 12 to 15 feet high, but can be kept at any desired height or shape by the annual shearing. Its growth is very symmetrical and upright. Producing light blue and silvery colored berries, in season, which are very attractive.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	\$10.00

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

1. DIG A HOLE SEVERAL INCHES LARGER THAN THE BALL OF THE PLANT TO BE PLANTED.



2. SET TREE IN HOLE A TRIFLE LOWER THAN IT STOOD IN THE NURSERY.

3. FILL GOOD TOP SOIL UP AROUND BALL. PACK FIRMLY WITH FEET OR SETTLE BY FILLING HOLE WITH WATER.

4. LOOSEN BURLAP AT TOP OF BALL AND ROLL BACK OR CUT OFF.

5. FILL HOLE WITH SOIL. PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE TOP OF GROUND COVERED WITH LOOSE EARTH OR BETTER MULCH WITH STRAW.

Special Notice! Evergreen prices are subject to change without further notice.



Black Hill Spruce

PICEA—Spruce

P. canadensis alba (White Spruce). Of compact, pyramidal form, and greater symmetry than that of the Norway Spruce, but possibly of less vigorous growth; elegant silvery foliage.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 ft.....	4.50	42.50

P. canadensis albertiana (Black Hill Spruce). In habit of growth something like P. Alba, except that foliage is of a bluish green. A very pretty, compact growing evergreen.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	22.50
24 to 30 in.....	3.50	32.50
30 to 36 in.....	5.00	45.00

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft.....	6.00	55.00

P. pungens (Green From Colorado Spruce). Of pyramidal habit and compact growth; leaves bluish-green. A free grower and perfectly hardy. This is the common variety.

36-inch..... Each \$9.00
P. pungens glauca (Colorado blue Spruce) (True blue color). This variety is the same in habit as the green form, but the color is of a beautiful blue, which holds well all through the year. We have these in limited quantity this season and can only supply as long as stock lasts.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$15.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	25.00	

P. pungens kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Owing to the extreme shortage, we cannot offer this variety this season.

The Evergreen should not be overlooked in arranging your plantings. They make your home cozy in winter, when the shrubs are bare.

PINUS—Pine

P. nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine). From Central Europe. Leaves or needles stiff and dark green. Hardy everywhere and one of the most valuable conifers for windbreaks, belts, etc.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$5.00	\$47.50

P. montana mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Very distinct leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
18 to 24 in. wide.....	6.50	60.00

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A rapid grower, very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and for masses.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	6.00	55.00
4 to 5 ft.....	7.50	

P. strobus (White Pine). An old and well known native tree of rapid growth and entirely hardy.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 ft.....	7.50	

On account of embargo this variety cannot be shipped outside of Missouri.

PSEUDOTSUGA—Fir

P. douglasli (Douglas Fir). Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$5.00	\$45.00



American Arborvitae

THUYA—Arborvitae

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae). A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet.....	4.50	42.50
3 to 4 feet.....	6.00	55.00

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae). Same shade of green as Pyramidalis.

	Each	Per 10
15 in. wide and 15 in. high.....	\$3.50	\$32.50
18 in. wide and 18 in. high.....	5.00	45.00

T. occidentalis wareana (Siberian Arborvitae). Forms a dense, broad, regular pyramidal with dark green foliage. Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$5.50	
24 to 30 inches.....	6.50	

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidalis Arborvitae). Of upright pyramidal compact habit. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$6.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	10.00	

Special Notice! Evergreen prices are subject to change without further notice.



Austrian Pine

TSUGA—Hemlock

T. canadensis. A native species of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with with drooping branches and dense habit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
4 to 5 feet.....	7.00	65.00

Evergreen Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs are coming into use more and more, as they are so desirable in landscape work. The foliage helps out and enlivens the bareness of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. They are all fond of shady places and are suitable for north sides of houses, garages and north hillsides.

The soil for this class of shrubs should be carefully prepared with leaf mold, peaty soil, and should be mulched annually with well decomposed manure or partly decomposed forest leaves.

Spring is the proper time to transplant.

AZALEA AMOENA

A bushy, dwarf grower with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. In April or May the whole plant is covered with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers that retain their beauty for several weeks. Very ornamental and desirable for edging of drives and walks or for bordering beds of Kalmia, Ilex, etc.

12 to 15 inches..... Each \$3.00
A. hinodegiri. A bright scarlet form of the well known Azalea Amoena, but far surpasses it in brilliancy and general beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage evergreen.
 12 inch plants, set with flower buds, each \$3.00

ILEX—Holly

The Hollies are coming into demand as people get to know what splendid ornamental plants they are. The foliage is always beautiful, the flowers interesting and the fruits ornamental. A group of Hollies is always a source of pleasure.

I. opaca (American Holly). This is our native Holly, but is a rare plant in our American nurseries. Only a limited stock on hand.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet B-B.....	\$7.00	
3 to 4 feet B-B.....	12.00	

I. verticillata. See Deciduous Shrubs.

MAHONIA—Holly Grape

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Mahonia). A native species of medium size, with purplish, shiny, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its glossy foliage and neat habit render it a very popular plant for decorative purposes.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches B-B.....	\$2.50	

Roses THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

Soil. Roses delight in a clay loam, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, pulverize well; do not raise beds above the level of the surrounding soil. Soak the bed occasionally during the summer with weak manure water.

Location. Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class for itself.

When to Plant. We advocate planting Hybrid Perpetuals, Ramblers, Prairie, Wichuraiana, Moss, Rugosa, Australian and Sweet Briars in the fall, wherever possible. If planted in spring, should be planted as early as possible before growth starts. Hybrid Teas, Tea, China, Polyantha and Climbing Hybrid Teas are best planted in the spring, during April and May. Pot-grown plants are best in these classes and can be planted the same as Geraniums or other bedding plants at any time after severe freezing weather is past.

Protection. As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant three or four inches, cover entire bed with dry light manure, then cover with leaves.

Soil Conditions. No Roses should be planted at any time that the soil is in a wet, soggy condition. The soil should be in a loose, pliable condition. The plants should be firmly packed, first with the hands and then with the foot; be careful not to bruise the roots, or to break the ball on the potted class excepting to remove some of the top soil of the ball. Be sure to give your plants a good soaking of water immediately after planting. The following day after planting loosen up the soil around the plants to a depth of about one-half inch, so as to form a loose soil mulch. Water at intervals according to weather conditions, until the plants have become well established, after which little or no watering need be given except in extreme drouth conditions when a good, thorough soaking about once a week will be found very beneficial. Watering should only be done late in the evening at any time, and the ground raked over the following morning. If you will follow these instructions you should have no trouble in raising a fine lot of Roses.

Pruning. This should be done during March. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove about one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Strong-growing varieties require less pruning back than weak-growing ones. In the everblooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be removed. Cut out all old or decayed wood annually, also all feeble branches and such as are crowding each other. Some of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be made to bloom again in the fall, if pruned soon after spring blossoming time is over.



Ulrich Brunner

Climbing Roses should not be cut back severely. After the blooming period the poor growth and very old wood can be removed.

Insects and Diseases. Do not let these discourage you. There are now a number of remedies, easily applied, that will rid your plants of any insects very quickly if applied promptly.

Sulfocide controls Mildew. Use Arsenate of Lead for Chewing Insects.

WEBER'S SELECTED LIST Hybrid Perpetual Roses—*Rosa* *Hybrida Cifera*

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long cane to a convenient length. Plant two feet apart in beds.

Prices unless otherwise noted:

Dormant Plants, 2-yr. No. 1. Each, 80c; per 10, \$7.00; per 100, \$65.00.

American Beauty—Rich red. 15c per plant higher than other varieties.

Anna de Diesbach—Shell pink.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich dark red.

Capt. Hayward—Bright scarlet.

Clio—Flesh color.

Frau K. Druschke—One of the best Double White Roses. The buds are unusually long and sometimes shaded pink. Flowers open up to an immense size. It is a good plan to disbud quite heavily which will well repay in large flowers. Will bloom during the summer if given proper care.

General Jacqueminot—Velvety crimson.

George Ahrendes—Bright carmine rose.

Hugh Dickson—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.

J. B. Clark—Intense scarlet.

Mrs. John Laing—Bright shining pink.

Paul Neyron—Beautiful pink.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red.



American Beauty Roses

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Consisting of Hybrid Teas, Teas, Bourbon, Hybrid Polyantha and China or Bengal Roses

Letters H. T. denote Hybrid Tea Roses.
Letter T. denotes Tea Roses.
Letter B. denotes Bourbon Roses.
Letter C. denotes China or Bengal Roses.
Letter H. Pol. denote Hybrid Polyantha.

This class of roses is suitable for general cultivation, as they are usually our very best roses, blooming continuously throughout the season. Require more care in winter protection than do the Hybrid Perpetuals in this climate and further north, but will repay the extra care in a goodly supply of fine flowers when roses of the hardy variety are scarce.

Protect for winter by hilling the soil up around crowns about 6 to 8 inches as soon as heavy freezing winter weather sets in. Cover this with well rotted manure or leaves.

NOTICE—In case we are sold out on any one grade, we reserve the right to substitute variety of same color or send either the next larger or smaller grade, changing prices accordingly. If it is not desirable that we do this, please so state on your order.

We are in position to furnish a number of the Everblooming varieties in dormant plants, which can be planted in April. These plants, if cut back to five inches from the ground at planting time, will produce an abundance of bloom the entire summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year number one plants.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00

All varieties grown in pots, will not be ready for delivery before May 5th to 10th, according to weather conditions.

	Each	Per 10
6-inch pots, 2-year, Extra Select.....	\$1.50	.....
6-inch pots, 2-year, No. 1 Plants.....	1.25	\$11.50
5-inch pots, 2-year, No. 1 Plants.....	1.00	9.00
4-inch pots, 2-year, No. 1 Plants.....	.75	6.50

Clothilde Soupert (H. Pol.). White shading to deep pink.
Columbia (H. T.). Peach-blow pink.
Duchess of Wellington (H. T.). Saffron-yellow.
Etoile de France (H. T.). Clear red crimson velvet.
General McArthur (H. T.). Vivid crimson scarlet.
General Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.). Deep carmine-red.
Gruss an Teplitz (C.). Fiery crimson, very hardy.
Helen Gould (H. T.). Bright rosy carmine-red. A good grower, and content bloomer. Buds are well formed and fragrant.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.). Clear imperial pink.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). Pure white, very fine.
Killarney Brilliant (H. T.). Bright true pink.
Lady Hillingdon (T.). Deep apricot-yellow.
La France (H. T.). Silvery rose.
Laurent Carle (H. T.). Brilliant velvety carmine.
Miss Lolita Armour (New). The coloring of this variety is a combination of tints difficult to describe, being absolutely distinct from all other varieties. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and free-flowering, producing large sized double flowers of a deep coral-red with a golden, coppery-red suffusion, the base of the petals a rich golden-yellow with coppery-red sheen.
Mad. Butterfly (T.). An offspring of the favorite variety Ophelia. All the colors of Ophelia are intensified, making it a symphony of bright pink, apricot and gold. Is fuller petaled, more prolific, and of greater color appeal. The buds are a rich Indian red, yellow at base.
Mad. Caroline Testout (H. T.). Brilliant satiny-rose.



Columbia above; Radiance below

Mad. Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail (H. T.). Coral-red shading of yellow terra cotta, bronze and geranium-red, something of every color.
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.). Indian yellow.
Ophelia. Brilliant salmon flesh shaded with rose on outer petals, with heart of peach pink.
President Taft (H. T.). Shell pink.
Premier. A magnificent new variety of large size and distinct character, very deep rose color, the broad roll of the outer petals creating most interesting lights and shadows. It is practically thornless.
Radiance (H. T.). Brilliant rosy carmine.
Red Radiance (H. T.). A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red.
Soubert (H. T.). Golden orange.
Souv. de Claudius Pernet. The latest introduction of the great French grower Pernet-Ducher. Long buds, large flower, fast color of sunflower-yellow. Each \$1.50; per 10 \$12.50.
William F. Dreer (New). Soft silvery shell-pink. Fine for cutting or table use.
Wm. R. Smith (T.). Creamy white shading to pink.

DWARF POLYANTHA, or BABY RAMBLERS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-inch pots, 2-year select.....	\$1.25	\$11.50	
5-inch pots.....	1.00	9.00	
4-inch pots.....	.75	7.00	\$65.00

Baby Crimson Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur). Brilliant ruby red.
Baby Tausendschoen (Louise Welter). Rose veined with soft clear pink.
Baby Dorothy (Maman Levavasseur). Pure pink.
Cecil Brunner. White shading salmon.
Erna Teschendorff. Carmine red.
LaFayette. Large brilliant cherry-crimson flowers in immense branching sprays. A remarkable and valuable kind in any capacity.
Orleans. Brilliant geranium red.
Triumph d'Orleans. Very deep red.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

When properly planted and cared for will give you an abundance of cut flowers.

See our selected list.



Pink Baby Rambler



Cecil Brunner

Climbers, Moss, Rugosas and Miscellaneous Roses

CLIMBING ROSES—Ramblers and Trailing Roses

American Pillar. Large single flowers, carmine-rose, with cream and yellow center.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00

Climbing American Beauty. Large red flowers, strong grower, often blooms during the summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$60.00

Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful shell-pink.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$60.00

Dorothy Perkins (White). A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$60.00

Dr. Van Fleet. Rich, flesh-pink.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). Clear scarlet; similar to Dorothy Perkins. This is probably the finest of all hardy climbing Roses; should be more generally planted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.65	\$6.00	\$55.00

Flower of Fairfield. Color deep crimson, in large clusters. Sometimes called the everblooming Crimson Rambler.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.80	\$7.50

Gardenia. Bright yellow, opening cream; early flowering, fragrant and free.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.80	\$7.50

Hiawatha. Glowing ruby-crimson, with a clear white eye; single flowers in clusters.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00

Mary Wallace (New). Although a good pillar rose, it makes an ideal door-yard bush. The flowers are semi-double, bright clear rose-pink with salmon base. These are of extreme size, and appear intermittently during the season following their first heavy bloom.

	Each	Per 10
	\$1.00	\$9.00

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Brilliant vivid scarlet; color maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. Flowers medium, semi-double, produced in clusters, and covers bush from top to bottom. This is without question the most important addition to our climbing roses.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.80	\$7.50	\$65.00



Silver Moon



Climbing American Beauty

Seven Sisters. Flowers in large clusters varying from rosy-red to blush-white, several shades being found in the same cluster.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00

Silver Moon. Silvery white, with yellow stamens.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties). Varies from pure white to deep pink.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$6.50

Wichuriana. Single white, trailing habit. Fine for ground covering.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.65	\$6.00	\$55.00

MOSS ROSES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$60.00

Blanche Moreau. White.

Henri Martin. Large deep red flowers.

Crested Moss. Rose color, beautifully crested.

Salet. Rose-pink, well mossed.



Wichuriana Rose

RUGOSA AND HYBRID RUGOSA

Price—2-year, No. 1, each \$0.75; per 10 \$7.00; per 100 \$60.00, unless otherwise noted.

C. F. Meyer. The finest of the Hybrid Rugosas, producing very fragrant, silvery pink flowers of large size. It blooms in June and occasionally thereafter. The bush is extremely vigorous, attaining a height of from 6 to 10 feet and is perfectly hardy.

Hansa. Red.

New Century. Flesh-pink with light red center.

Rugosa Alba. Single white.

Sir Thos. Lipton. White, double flowers constantly in bloom.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Single red. Popular as a hedge rose.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00

Rose Hugonis (Golden Rose of China). This is a valuable addition to our list of Roses. Every branch of the previous years growth is, in late April and early May, closely set on both sides to the very tips with exquisitely beautiful, single clear yellow flowers, almost concealing the foliage.

The long arching sprays make Hugonis not only a beautiful shrub to be planted, if one so prefers, with other shrubs but when cut, are charming as table decorations.

It attains a height of six feet by the same in width. The young growth coming from the roots show a beautiful reddish maroon. Foliage turning to a pleasing purple in Fall.

	Each	Per 10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$1.25	\$10.00

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Harrison's Yellow. Deep yellow, hardy 2-year, each 85c; per 10 \$7.50.

Rosa Blanda (Wild Meadow Rose). Bright rose. 2-year, each 55c; per 10 \$4.50.

Rosa Lucida (Wild Rose). The familiar red-fruited "Wild Rose." 2-year, each 55c; per 10 \$4.50.

Rosa Multiflora. Strong growing, long arching canes, covered with white clusters in June. 2-year, each 55c; per 10 \$4.50.

Rosa Palustris (Carolina Rose) (Swamp Rose). Flowers pink. Numerous. June to September. Leaves five to nine lobed. Grows four to seven feet high. Largely used in shrub plantings in the east. 2-year, each 70c; per 10 \$6.50.

Rosa Rubiginosa (Common Sweet Briar). The well known old variety, famous for the fragrance of its foliage. 2-year, each 80c; per 10 \$7.50.

Rosa Setigera. Single, deep rose-colored flower. 2-year, each 55c; per 10 \$4.50.

Sweet Briar. See Rosa Rubiginosa.

Special Collection Offers for Spring, 1927

Collection No. 1

Red, White and Blue Grape Collection

- 6—Concord
- 2—Niagara
- 2—Brighton

Ten 2-year vines, first quality, postage paid, \$1.50.



Fruits

Collection No. 3

- 5—Blackberry, Blower
- 5—Red Raspberry, King
- 5—Black Raspberry, Cumberland

All first class plants, postage paid, \$1.20.

Collection No. 4

- 5—Gooseberry
- 3 Downing
- 2 Houghton
- 5—London Market Currant

2-year No. 1 plants, postage paid, \$1.70.

Collection No. 5

Small Home Orchard Collection

- 2—Apple, 2-year
- 2—Plum, 1-year
- 2—Peach, 1-year
- 10—Grape Vines, 2-year, blue, white & red
- 10—Blackberry, 1-year
- 1—Pear, 2-year
- 2—Sour Cherry, 2-year
- 1—Sweet Cherry, 2-year
- 10—Raspberry, 1-year
- 5—Gooseberry, 2-year
- 5—Currant, 2-year

All first class stock. Catalog price, \$15.80. Special price packed for Express F. O. B. St. Louis, Mo., \$11.95.



Berries

Collection No. 6

Town Lot Collection

- 1—Cherry, 2-year
- 1—Plum, 2-year
- 1—Pear, 2-year
- 1—Peach, 1-year

All select trees, original cost, \$4.00. Special introductory price, packed for Express F. O. B. St. Louis, Mo., for \$3.00.

Collection No. 7

New and Hardy Shrubs

- 1—Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea (Red-Leaf Berberis)
- 1—Philadelphus Virginalis
- 1—Abelia Grandiflora

All first class, original cost, \$3.75. Special introductory price, postpaid, \$2.95.

Collection No. 8

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Ten varieties, all different, 2-year budded stock, our selection. The set for \$5.50, postage paid.

Collection No. 9

Hardy Climbing Roses

- 1—Paul's Scarlet
- 1—Dorothy Perkins
- 1—Climbing American Beauty

Three strong 2-year-old plants, postage paid, \$1.65.

Collection No. 10

Ten Everblooming or Hybrid Tea Roses

Ten select varieties. 2-year dormant plants Postage paid \$5.50

Collection No. 11

Assorted Rose Collection.

Five Everblooming or Hybrid Tea Roses, five select varieties. Two Climbing Roses
1—Dr. Van Fleet
1—Cl. American Beauty

2-year No. 1 Dormant plants, postage paid, \$4.25.



Roses



Flowers

Collection No. 12

Hardy Phlox

Ten select plants, five varieties, our selection. Postage paid, \$1.80.

Collection No. 13

Special Assorted Perennial Collection

- 12 Hardy Perennial Plants
- 2—Chrysanthemum
- 1—Coreopsis
- 2—Statice Latifolia
- 1—Purple Rubdeckia
- 1—Helianthus Soleil d'Or
- 1—Bleeding Heart
- 1—Hardy Aster
- 2—Mallow Hibiscus
- 1—Paeonia Pink

Original cost, \$3.40.

Special price, postage paid, \$2.85.

Collection No. 14

German Iris

Ten varieties, one each, our selection of special selected varieties. Postage paid, \$1.25.

Collection No. 15

Peonies

Three special selected varieties, red, pink and white. 3 to 5-eye plants. Postage paid, \$1.20.

Collection No. 16

German Iris

Special list of fancy varieties

- 1—Lent Williams
- 1—Queen Catarina
- 1—Sherwin Wright
- 1—Loreley
- 1—Monsignor

Catalog price, \$3.35.

Special price, postage paid, \$2.80.

Parties who have never bought from us, we would ask that they order one or more of these collections, to acquaint themselves with the class of stock we send out.

Weber's Select Hardy Perennials

Plant Flowers to beautify your home grounds, to hide unsightly foundations, in borders or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your grounds radiate with their beauty and fragrance.

Although popularly known as old-fashioned plants, Perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time, and we feel safe in saying that a permanent taste has been developed which is certain to continue and make Perennials as popular in the United States as they have been in the horticultural centers of Europe for many years. Cultivation is of the simplest, beginning with any good soil for a foundation, which may be enriched with any good fertilizer, such as well decomposed cow manure or bone meal, deeply dug, well pulverized, in season as early as possible, so as to enable them to become well rooted and established before hot, dry weather sets in, keeping the ground well stirred, and where it is convenient to water beds during hot, dry weather, a mulch of any loose material, which will keep the soil from baking, will be found very beneficial.

Short grass, the rakings of the lawn after cutting, will be as good for this purpose as anything.

A covering of manure should be applied in the fall. This may be forked into the soil early in the spring; beyond this, little care need be given, the occasional staking of a plant, the cutting off of decaying flowers, which will prolong the flowering season of many species, and the dividing and replanting occasionally of such varieties that have become too large, being all that is needed.

Our Perennials are mostly all potted in the fall and carried over winter in cold frames. This gives them an excellent root system and they start off in the spring the same as though they had been planted in the fall. They are grown annually from seed or divisions, hence you get only young, thrifty stock that will produce results in the first year. We advise planting during the month of April. But many varieties can be planted all through the month of May.

The heights given indicate the height Plant attains at maturity.

PERENNIAL CLASSIFICATION LIST

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 10 TO 12 FT. HIGH.					Lupinus polyphyllus.....	Hardy Lupine.....	3 ft.	Purple.....	June-July.
Arundo Donax.....	Reed Grass.....	10/12 ft.	Reddish plumes	Aug.	Lupinus polyphyllus alba...	Hardy Lupine.....	3 ft.	White.....	June-July.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 8 TO 10 FT. HIGH.					Monarda didyma.....	Bergamot or Oswego Tea.....	3 ft.	Bright red.....	June-Sept.
Helianthus Orgyalis.....	Sunflower.....	4 ft.	Yellow.....	Sept.-Oct.	Phalaris arundinacea.....	Variegated Ribbon Grass.....	3 ft.	White varie-gated foliage	Aug.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 5 TO 6 FT. HIGH.					Thalictrum aquilegifolium atropurpureum.....	Meadow Rue.....	3 ft.	Rosy-purple.....	June-July.
Aster Tartarius.....	Michaelmas Daisies	5/6 ft.	Bluish-violet...	Sept.-Oct.	Tritoma pfitzeriana.....	Flame Flower or Torch Lily.....	3 ft.	Vermilion-scarlet.....	Aug.-Oct.
Eulalia gracillima univittata	Ornamental grass.	5 ft.	Red-brown plumes.....	Oct.	PERENNIALS THAT GROW 2 TO 3 FT. HIGH.				
Follyhocks, Double.....	Althea rosea.....	5/6 ft.	All colors.....	July-Aug.	Asclepias tuberosa.....	Butterfly weed.....	2/3 ft.	Orange.....	July-Aug.
Penstemon barbatus, var. Torreyi.....	Torrey's Penstemon	5 ft.	Yellow-scarlet.	July-Aug.	Agrostemma coronaria.....	Rose Champion.....	2 ft.	Crimson.....	Summer.
Rudbeckia laciniata.....	Golden Glow.....	5/6 ft.	Lemon-yellow.	July-Aug.	Anthemis kelwayii.....	Marguerite or Chamomile.....	2/3 ft.	Deep yellow.....	June-Aug.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 4 TO 5 FT. HIGH.					Aquilegia California Hybrids	California Colum-bine.....	2 ft.	Yellow and orange.....	May-June.
Anchusa italica.....	Sea Bugloss.....	4/5 ft.	Blue.....	June-Sept.	Aquilegia Helenae.....	Hybrid Columbine.	2 ft.	Blue and white	Apr.-June.
Aster Laevis.....	Michaelmas Daisies	4 ft.	Heliotrope blue	Sept.-Oct.	Aquilegia Mrs. Scott Elliott.	Hybrid Columbine.	2 ft.	Assorted colors	
Aster Mrs. F. W. Raynor.....	Michaelmas Daisies	4 ft.	Reddish-violet.	Sept.-Oct.	Aster Feltham Blue.....	Michaelmas Daisies	2 1/2 ft.	Aniline-blue.....	Sept.-Oct.
Aster Novae Angliae.....	Michaelmas Daisies	4 ft.	Violet-purple.....	Sept.-Oct.	Campanula medium blue.....	Canterbury Bell.....	2/3 ft.	Blue shades.....	June-July.
Aster Robt. Parker.....	Michaelmas Daisies	4 ft.	Pale Heliotrope	Sept.-Oct.	Campanula medium rose.....	Canterbury Bell.....	2/3 ft.	Rose shades.....	June-July.
Aster White Queen.....	Michaelmas Daisies	4 ft.	White.....	Sept.-Oct.	Campanula persicifolia.....	Peach Bells.....	2/3 ft.	Dark violet.....	June-July.
Boltonia asteroides.....	False Chamomile.	4/5 ft.	White.....	Sept.	Campanula persicifolia alba.	Peach Bells.....	2/3 ft.	White.....	June-July.
Boltonia latissuama.....	False Chamomile.	4/5 ft.	Lavender.....	Sept.	Coreopsis grandiflora.....	Ticksseed.....	2 ft.	Yellow.....	Summer.
Campanula pyramidalis.....	Chimney Bells.....	4 ft.	Purplish-blue.....	July.	Delphinium Belladonna.....	Larkspur.....	2/3 ft.	Light blue.....	June-July.
Eulalia japonica variegata.....	Variegated Pampas Grass.....	4 ft.	Red-brown plumes.....	Oct.	Delphinium Bellamosum.....	Gas Plant.....	2/3 ft.	Deep blue.....	June-July.
Eulalia Zebrina.....	Zebra grass.....	4 ft.	Red-brown plumes.....	Oct.	Dictamnus fraxinella alba.....	Gas Plant.....	2/3 ft.	White.....	June-July.
Eupatorium ageratooides.....	Thorough wort or white snakeroot.	4 ft.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	Dictamnus fraxinella.....	Gas Plant.....	2/3 ft.	Rose-pink.....	June-July.
Helianthus Soliel d'Or.....	Double sunflower.....	4 ft.	Deep yellow.....	July-Aug.	Dicentra cr Di-centra.....	Bleeding Heart.....	2 ft.	Rose.....	May-June.
Hibiscus Crimson Eye.....	Mallow.....	4/5 ft.	White, red eye	Aug.-Sept.	Digitalis gloxiniaeflora.....	Foxglove.....	2/3 ft.	White, rose and purple.....	June-July.
Hibiscus Mallow Marvels.....	Mallow.....	4/5 ft.	Red, crimson and pink.....	Aug.-Sept.	Digitalis grandiflora.....	Foxglove.....	2 1/2-3	Yellow.....	June-July.
Lathyrus latifolia.....	Perennial Pea.....	4/5 ft.	Rose-pink.....	July-Sept.	Digitalis maculata superba.	Foxglove.....	2/3 ft.	Spotted.....	June-July.
Lathyrus latifolia alba.....	Perennial Pea.....	4/5 ft.	White.....	July-Sept.	Funkia subcordata grandiflora.....	Plantain Lily.....	2 ft.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.
Thalictrum dipterocarpum.....	Meadow Rue.....	4 ft.	Lemon-yellow.....	Aug.-Sept.	Gypsophila paniculata.....	Baby's Breath.....	2 ft.	White.....	July-Aug.
Yucca filamentosa.....	Adam's Needle.....	4 ft.	Cream-white.....	June-July.	Hesperis matronalis.....	Sweet Rocket.....	2 1/2 ft.	Lilac.....	June-July.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 3 TO 4 FT. HIGH.					Lilium umbellatum.....	2 1/2 ft.	Crimson and orange.....	May-June.	
Aquilegia chrysantha.....	Golden spurred Columbine.....	3 ft.	Golden-yellow.....	May-Aug.	Lychnis chalcadonica.....	Jerusalem Cross.....	2 ft.	Scarlet.....	June-July.
Aquilegia chrysantha alba.....	White spurred Columbine.....	3 ft.	White.....	May-Aug.	Paeonia.....	Herbaceous Peony.....	2/3 ft.	Red, white, pink. See list.	May-June.
Aquilegia nivea grandiflora.....	Hybrid Columbine.....	3 ft.	White.....	June-July.	Onoclea struthiopteris.....	Ostrich Fern.....	2/3 ft.	Scarlet-pink.....	June-July.
Artemisia abrotanum.....	Southernwood.....	3/4 ft.	Bright yellow.....	July.	Papaver orientalis.....	Oriental Poppy.....	2 ft.	Deep coral-pink.....	June-frost.
Aster amethystinus.....	Michaelmas Daisies	3 ft.	Amethyst blue.....	Sept.-Oct.	Penstemon South Park Gem	Foxglove Penstemon	2/3 ft.	All colors. See list.	July-Oct.
Bocconia cordata.....	Plume Poppy.....	3 ft.	White.....	Aug.	Phlox paniculata.....	Perennial Phlox.....	2/3 ft.		
Campanula calycanthema.....	Cup and saucer Canterbury Bell.	3/4 ft.	Blue.....	June-July.	Phlox suffruticosa Miss Lingard.....	Smooth-leaved Phlox.....	2/3 ft.	White, pink, eye	June-Aug.
Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids.....	Larkspur.....	3/4 ft.	All shades.....	June-July.	Platycodon grandiflora.....	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft.	Deep blue.....	July-Sept.
Helenium.....	Sneeze-wort.....	3 ft.	Yellow.....	Aug.-Sept.	Platycodon grandiflora alba.	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft.	White.....	July-Sept.
Hemerocallis aurantiaca major.....	Day Lily.....	3 ft.	Orange-yellow.....	July.	Platycodon japonica fl. pl.	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft.	Double blue.....	July-Sept.
Hemerocallis flava.....	Lemon Lily.....	3 ft.	Deep yellow.....	June-July.	Rudbeckia purpurea.....	Purple cone flower.	2/3 ft.	Reddish-purple	July-Oct.
Hemerocallis kwanso fl. pl.	Double Day Lily.....	3 ft.	Orange.....	July-Aug.	Salvia azurea.....	Meadow sage.....	2/3 ft.	Sky-blue.....	Aug.-Sept.
Lilium candidum.....	Madonna Lily.....	3 ft.	White.....	May-June.	Statice latifolia.....	Sea Lavender.....	2 ft.	Bluish-purple.....	July-Sept.
Lilium auratum.....	Golden banded Lily	3 ft.	White, marked yellow bands		Veronica longifolia subse-siles.....	Long-leaved Speed-well.....	2/3 ft.	Deep blue.....	Aug.-Sept.
Lilium rubrum.....	Spotted Lily.....	3 ft.	Red-pink.....	Aug.-Sept.	Veronica spicata alba.....	Spiked Speedwell.....	2/3 ft.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.
Lilium Regale.....	Regal Lily.....	3 ft.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	Veronica spicata rosea.....	Spiked Speedwell.....	2/3 ft.	Rose.....	Aug.-Sept.

PERENNIAL CLASSIFICATION LIST—Continued

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 18 TO 24 INCHES.					PERENNIALS THAT GROW 6 TO 12 INCHES HIGH.				
Chrysanthemum.....	Hardy garden varieties.....	18/24in.	All colors. See list.....	Sept.-Oct. June-July.	Aegopodium podagraria.....	Bishop's weed.....	8/12 in.	White, green.....	
Dianthus barbatus.....	Sweet William.....	18 in.	Asst. colors.....	June-July.	Adiantum pedatum.....	Maidenhair Fern.....	8/12 in.	Scarlet and yellow.....	May-June.
Funkia coerules.....	Plantain Lily.....	18 in.	Blue.....	June-July.	Aquilegia canadensis.....	Wild Columbine.....	6 in.	White.....	May.
Funkia robusta elegans.....	Plantain Lily.....	18 in.	Lavender variegated leaves.....	June-July. Summer.	Conwallaria.....	Lily of the Valley.....	6 in.	Asst. colors.....	May-June.
Gaillardia grandiflora.....	Blanket flower.....	18/24in.	Yellow and red.....	Summer.	Dianthus plumarius.....	Garden pinks.....	6/8 in.	Blue foliage.....	July-Sept. June.
Gaillardia maxima kermesina splendens.....	Blanket Flower.....	18/24in.	Center, crimson, canary yellowborder.....	Summer.	Festuca glauca.....	Lavender.....	6/12 in.	White.....	Apr.-May.
Geranium sanguineum.....	Hardy wild Geraniums.....	18 in.	Bright crimson.....	May-June.	Lavandula vera.....	Japanese Spurge.....	6/8 in.	Deep blue.....	Aug.-Sept.
Hemerocallis Dumortieri.....	Day Lily.....	18 in.	Bright yellow.....	May-Sept.	Pachysandra terminalis.....	Moss pink.....	6 in.	Lilac, rose and white.....	Apr.-May.
Iris germanica.....	Fleur de Lis.....	18/24in.	All colors. See list.....	May-June.	Plumbago larpendae.....	Lead-Wort.....	8/12 in.	Amaranth-red.....	Aug.-Sept.
Lastra Felix-mas.....	Male Fern.....	18/24in.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	Sedum spectabile brilliant.....	Showy Sedum.....	6 in.	Violet.....	Apr.-June.
Oenothera speciosa.....	Evening Primrose.....	18 in.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	Vinea minor.....	Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle.....	6/8 in.	Blue.....	May.
Osmunda cinnamomea.....	Cinnamon Fern.....	24 in.	All colors.....		Viola Prince of Wales.....	Violets hardy.....	6/8 in.		
Osmunda claytonia.....	Flowering Fern.....	24 in.			PERENNIALS THAT GROW UNDER 6 INCHES.				
Pyrethrum hybridum.....	Red, rose, white.....	18/24in.	June-July. Summer.		Bellis Perennis.....	English Daisy.....	3/4 in.	Pink.....	May.
Stokesia cyaneaz.....	Stokes Aster.....	18 in.	Light blue.....	Summer.	Cerastium tomentosum.....	Snow in summer.....	4/6 in.	White.....	June.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 12 TO 18 INCHES HIGH.					Sedum acre.....	Golden Moss.....	3/4 in.	Bright yellow.....	May.
Achillea millefolium var. roseum.....	Yarrow.....	12 in.	Pink.....	Aug.	Veronica rupestris alba.....	Rock Speedwell.....	4/6 in.	White.....	May-June.
Achillea ptarmica "Boule de Neige".....	Double White Yarrow.....	15 in.	White.....	Summer.	PERENNIALS SUITED TO SHADY LOCATIONS.				
Achillea ptarmica "The Pearl".....	Double-white Yarrow.....	15 in.	White.....	Summer.	Aquilegia.....	Columbine.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Aquilegia coerules.....	Rocky Mountain Columbine.....	12 in.	Violet & white.....	Apr.-June.	Aconitum.....	Monkshood.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Aspidium acrostichoides.....	Wood Fern.....	12 in.			Conwallaria.....	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	Partial shade.		
Asplenium Felix Foemina Victoria.....		12/15in.			Delphinium.....	Larkspur.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Asplenium multifidum.....		12/15in.			Dielytra.....	Bleeding-Heart.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Carnation Grenadine.....	Hardy Carnation.....	12/18in.	Pink, red, mixed colors.....	June-July.	Digitalis.....	Foxglove.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Chrysanthemum "Alaska".....	Shasta or Moon-penny Daisy.....	12/18in.	White.....	June-Sept.	Ferns.....	Hardy Sorts.....	Partial shade.		
Chrysanthemum "King David".....	Shasta or Moon-penny Daisy.....	12/18in.	White.....	June-Sept.	Funkia.....	Plantain Lily.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Funkia undulata media picta.....	Plantain Lily.....	12 in.	Purple variegated foliage.....	July.	Hemerocallis.....	Day Lily.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Geum atrococcineum fl. pl.....	Avens.....	12 in.	Deep red.....	June.	Heuchera.....	Alum Root.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Iberis gibraltarica.....	Hardy candytuft.....	12 in.	Pinkish-white.....	May-June.	Iris.....	Hardy.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Lychnis haegeana.....	Shaggy Lychnis.....	12 in.	Orange and crimson.....	June-Aug.	Lilies.....	Campion.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Lychnis viscaria.....	Ragged Robin.....	12 in.	Rose.....	June.	Lychnis.....	Forget-me-not.....	Partial shade.		
Oenothera Missouriensis.....	Missouri Primrose.....	12 in.	Bright yellow.....	June-Aug.	Myosotis.....	Terminals.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Phlox divaricata.....	Canadian Phlox.....	12/18in.	Lilac.....	May.	Pachysandra.....	Light shade or full sun.			
Ranunculus acris fl. pl.....	Crow Foot or Bachelor Button.....	12 in.	Golden yellow.....	June-Sept.	Paeonies.....	Bellflower.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Veronica amethystinus.....	Speedwell.....	12/15in.	Amethyst blue.....	June-July.	Platycodon.....	Astilbe.....	Partial shade or full sun.		
Veronica incana.....	Hoary Speedwell.....	12 in.	Violet-blue.....	June-July.	Spiraea.....	Speedwell.....	Partial shade or full sun.		

Grasselli Plant Food should be used early in the season to give the plant a good start. It promotes the development of a good root system and strengthens the fibre of the plant. See page 46.

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS

Hollyhock rust, rose mildew, and other diseases of flowers and shrubs, are readily controlled with Sulfocide. Use at the rate of 2 lbs. fresh Kayso or Casein Spreader and 1 gallon Sulfocide to 200 gallons of water. If you prefer not to have the spray show on the foliage, use 3 lbs. of soap instead of the Kayso, but do not use the soap in combination with a poison. See pages 3 and 46.

"OLD FASHIONED GARDENS"

THE flowers our grandmothers loved and planted in their gardens were mostly perennials! The "Old-Fashioned Gardens" so much in vogue at the present time are gardens of perennials! And just as in the days of our grandmothers, the reappearance of the charming bright faces, spring after spring and summer after summer, is like the treasured visits of well-loved friends. Certainly there is great interest and fascination in the changes throughout the whole growing season,—something new every day—as one group of plants after another send up their bewitching buds, followed by great drifts of blue, pink, scarlet, yellow and orange. Furthermore most perennials gain in beauty as they become more firmly established with the years. No garden is complete without at least a portion planted to these old fashioned flowers. We offer here a most complete list of these beautiful hardy plants.



Weber's Hardy Perennial Plants

ACHILLEA—Milfoil or Yarrow

- A. millifolium roseum** (Rose-flowered Yarrow). Rosy-lilac, from June to August. Each, 25c; per doz. \$2.50.
A. ptarmica "Boule de Neige" (Ball of Snow). Pure white, double flowers. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.
A. ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl). Pure white flowers all summer long. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

AEGOPODIUM—Bishop's Weed

- Podagraria Variegata**. A rapid-growing plant, with neat green and yellow variegated foliage, thriving in any soil; makes a fine border for a bed of shrubs or for covering waste ground. 1 foot.

AGROSTEMMA—Rose Campion

- A. coronaria** (Mullein Pink). Bright rose-crimson. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

ALYSSUM—Madwort

- A. saxatile compactum** (Basket of Gold). Showy bright yellow flowers; excellent for rock work. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

ANCHUSA—Sea Buglosa

- A. italica "Dropmore variety."** Rich gentian blue. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.

ANTHEMIS—Marguerite

- A. kelwayi**. Daisy-like golden yellow blossoms all summer. Nice for cutting. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

- A. California hybrids**. Equisite flowers, yellow and orange shades.
A. canadensis. Scarlet and yellow native species, one of the brightest.
A. chrysantha (Golden spurred). Golden yellow.
A. chrysantha alba. Very pretty white variety.
A. coerulea. Bright blue and white flowers, long spurred.
A. helenae. Strong grower, producing numerous flowers of a lovely shade of blue and white.
A. hybrids (Long Spurred). Large flowers with long spurs in blue, white, yellow, orange, scarlet and bright rose.
A. nivea grandiflora. Beautiful large pure white. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.



Pompon, Single and Large Double Chrysanthemum

ARTEMESIA

- A. abrotanum**. Dark green, finely cut foliage, with pleasant odor.
A. stelleriana (Old Woman). Deeply cut silvery foliage. Good for carpet bedding.
A. lactiflora (Hawthorn scented). Elegantly cut dark-green foliage and terminated by panicles of Hawthorn-scented creamy white Spirea-like light and graceful flowers. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

ASCLEPIAS—Butterfly Weed

- A. tuberosa**. Very showy brilliant orange colored flowers in July and September. Each, 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

ASTERS—Michaelmas Daisies

- A. amethystinum**. Amethyst Blue, 3 ft.
A. feltham Blue. Pretty shade of aniline blue, 2½ ft.
A. laevis. Light heliotrope, 4 ft.
A. Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Reddish violet, 4 ft.
A. novae angliae. Bright violet purple, 4 ft.
A. Robert Parker. Pale heliotrope, 4 ft.
A. tartaricus. Bluish white, late, 6 ft.
A. white queen. Fine white, 4 ft. Each 25c; per doz \$2.50.

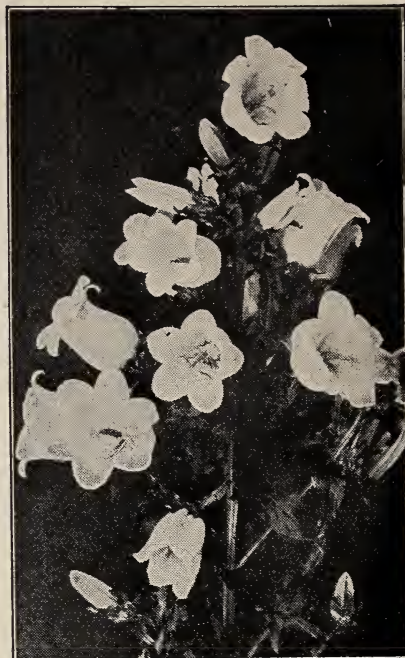
BACCONIA—Plume Poppy

- B. cordata**. A noble plant, beautiful in foliage and with creamy white flowers during July and August. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

BOLTONIA—False Chamomile

- Native hardy plant with large single aster-like flowers. Blooms during the summer and autumn months with hundreds of flowers.

- B. asteroides**. White
B. latisquama. Lavender. Each, 25c; per doz. \$2.50.



Campanula, Medium

CAMPANULA—Bell Flower

- C. medium blue** (Canterbury Bells). Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.
C. medium rose (Canterbury Bells). Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.
C. medium white. Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.
C. calycanthema blue (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells). A very fine clear shade of blue and flowers nice for cut flowers.
C. calycanthema white. Similar to the blue variety, only flowers are white.
C. pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower). An attractive plant for herbaceous borders, forming a perfect pyramid, crowned with large, silver-blue flowers. Each 25c; per doz \$2.50.

CARNATION—Hardy

- A fine border plant for the hardy garden.
Grenadine. Pink.
Grenadine. Red.
 Strong plants to bloom this year. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

CARYOPTERIS—Blue Spirea

See Shrubs.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Shasta Daisy

- C. hybridum** (Alaska). Blooms all summer. Height, 12 to 15 inches. Color white. A great improvement over Shasta Daisy, being much larger, 4¼ to 5 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer and much harder than its parent. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.40; per 100 \$15.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Hardy

- This class of perennials are the glory of the Autumn garden. They are the one remaining cheerful note after devastating frosts have destroyed all other flowers. Excellent for cutting.

For Winter protection, do not cover with heavy mulch of manure, but rather use some light covering of straw or leaves.

LARGE FLOWERING HARDY VARIETIES

- Autumn Glow**. Rosy red.
Excelsior. Bright orange yellow.
Marisbeau. Large dark rose.
Old Homestead—Buff pink.
Petite Louise. Light pink. Bronze center.
President. Rich purple crimson.
Rosea. Large pink.
Quinala. Golden yellow.
Victoria. Large pink. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00; per 100 \$14.00.

BUTTON-SHAPED POMPON

- Bessie Brown**. Reddish bronze.
Little Dot. Yellowish brown. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00; per 100 \$14.00.

CONVALLARIA—Lily of the Valley

- The popular little spring flower, for shady places, 4-in. potted plants, each, 35c; per doz. \$3.50. Dutch pips, per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$6.00.

COREOPSIS—Tickseed

- C. lanceolata grandiflora**. The most popular summer cut flower, golden yellow. Should be in every garden. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00; per 100 \$10.00.

DELPHINIUM—Larkspur

- D. belladonna**. Free bloomer, June to frost. Flowers turquoise blue. A fine summer cut-flower plant.
D. bellamosum. The dark blue form of the popular light blue Belladonna with which it is identical in habit of growth, freedom of bloom but with intensely rich, deep blue flowers.
D. gold medal hybrids. A fine strain of mixed hybrids from England. Very fine. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00; per 100 \$20.00. Limited supply extra sized plants. Each 40c; per doz. \$4.00.

We invite every flower lover to visit our Greenhouses and see the large line of plants we carry.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—Sweet William

- D. Scarlet Beauty.** A fine scarlet variety.
D. Maroon (Single). Almost black.
D. Newport Pink. An excellent pink variety.
D. holborn glory. A beautiful variety.
Special Mixed. A mixture of all colors, just the thing for mass planting along walks, or for mixed borders. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$15.00.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Hardy Garden Pinks

- D. delicata.** Soft delicate rose-pink.
D. Elsie. Bright rose with maroon center.
D. Homer. Rosy-red with dark center.
D. Juliette. White-laced crimson.
D. White Reserve. An everblooming white. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$15.00.

DICTAMNUS—Gas Plant

- D. fraxinella.** Rose-pink flowers.
D. fraxinella alba. Pure white. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.

DIELYTRA DICENTRA—Bleeding Heart

- D. spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower). An old-time favorite. Each 75c; per doz. \$7.50.
D. exima. Flowers reddish-purple, drooping. Foliage silvery and lanceolated, growing to 18 inches high. Each 55c; per doz. \$5.50.

DIGITALIS—Foxglove

- D. gloxiniaeflora.** A fine strain of finely spotted varieties in colors, white, rose and purple.
D. maculata superba. An extra choice strain of beautifully spotted sorts. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$15.00.

EUPATORIUM

- E. ageratoides.** A useful border plant of strong free growth with white flowers in August and September. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$15.00.

FERNS—Hardy

- Adiantum pedatum** (Hardy Maidenhair). 12 to 18 inches.
Aspidium goldiana. 2 to 3 feet tall.
Asplenium filix foeminae victoriae. 15 to 30 inches.
Onclea struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 24 to 36 inches.
Osmunda claytonia (Flowering Fern). 24 inches.
Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 24 to 30 inches.
Osmunda regalis (Flowering Fern). 2 to 3 feet tall.
 Strong pot-grown plants: Each 50c; per doz. \$5.00.



Hibiscus

FUNKIA—Day Lily

- F. coerulea** (Plantain Lily). Blue flowers, broad green leaves. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.
F. subcordata grandiflora (White Day Lily). Pure white, lily-shaped flowers in August. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.00.
F. undulata media picta. Purple flowers, green and white variegated foliage. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

- G. grandiflora.** One of the showiest of the perennials, excellent cut flowers. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00; per 100 \$10.00.

GERANIUM—Crane Bill

- G. Sanquineum.** A desirable plant with pretty cut foliage and bright crimson flowers. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

GEUM—Avens

- G. atrococcineum.** A pretty border plant, growing about 15 to 18 inches high, producing showy bright colored flowers from May to June. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.



Double Hollyhocks

GRASSES—Hardy Ornamental

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn nothing gives a finer effect than these. They are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.

- Eulalia japonica variegata.** A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Long leaf blades, striped with green, white, pink and yellow. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.
Eulalia zebrina (Zebra Grass). The long blades of this variety are marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.
Eulalia gracillima univittata. Of compact habit, with a very narrow foliage of bright green color. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.
Elymus glaucus (Blue Lyme Grass). A handsome grass with narrow glaucous silvery foliage, well adapted for the border or edge of beds containing taller sorts. Grows about three feet high. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.
Erianthus ravennae (Plume Grass). Grows 8 to 12 feet high. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.00.
Pennisetum japonicum. One of the most valuable for beds and specimens. 4-in pots, each 25c; dozen \$2.50.

- Phalaris arundinacea** (Variegated Ribbon Grass or Gardener's Grass). Large variegated foliage, an excellent grass for bordering large beds. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.



Gaillardias

GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

Graceful border and rock plants with small flowers on light stems. Greatly prized for cutting.

- G. paniculata.** Minute white flowers in gauze-like sprays, exquisite in combination with other flowers when used as cut flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July and August. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

- Gypsophila flore plena.** Beautiful double flowering form; flowers very large and pure white. A valuable subject for a hardy border. A great improvement on the single-flowered type and more lasting the flowers forming miniature balls of white petals. 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 3-in. pots: Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.

HELENIUM—Sneeze Wort

- H. autumnale superbum.** Golden yellow flowers in late summer. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

HELIANTHUS—Hardy Sunflower

- H. orgyalis.** Medium sized yellow flowers in September.
H. soliel d'or. Double golden yellow flowers in August and September. Fine for cutting. Best of the helianthus. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

HEMEROCALLIS—Yellow Day Lily

- H. aurantiaca major.** Rich Indian yellow with flowers in June.
H. dumortieri. Rich cadmium yellow, buds and reverse of petals bronze-yellow. Very dwarf. Blooms in June.
H. kwanso fl. pl. Double orange-yellow flowers in July. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

HESPERIS—Sweet Rocket

- H. matronalis.** Deliciously sweet-scented flowers for the garden and for cut flowers. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

HIBISCUS—Mallow

- H. Crimson Eye.** Creamy-white flowers with large crimson centers. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$18.00.
H. Mallow Marvels. A robust type of upright habit, with abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and red. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50; per 100 \$25.00

HOLLYHOCKS

We have a popular list of these flowers grown in pots and will bloom this year. Double varieties in maroon, red, white and yellow. Also in the beautiful shade of Newport Pink. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

IBERIS—Perennial Candytuft

- I. gibraltaria.** Pinkish-white flowers. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

IRIS—Germanica—Fleur de Lis

The German Iris is one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden should be without a collection of these popular flowers. Our Iris are all potted in 4-inch pots in the fall, hence can be planted any time in the spring and will bloom first year.

Prices, unless otherwise noted: Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

Alcazar. S, light violet; F, deep purple-bronze, veined throat. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.50.

Celeste. S, lavender; F, deep lavender. Large flower.

Crimson King. Rich claret purple.

Delmariensis. S, pale gray-blue; F, darker shaded violet-brown.

Eldorado. Bronze, good variety. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

Fro. S, golden-yellow, edged olive-yellow; F, chestnut-brown. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

Honorabilis. S, golden-yellow; F, rich deep-brown.

Khedive. Both standards and falls soft lavender.

Lent A. Williams. A new introduction; very fine. S, lavender-violet. Each \$1.35; per doz. \$12.50.

Lohengrin. Deep violet-mauve, large. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

Loreley. S, light yellow; F, blue, bordered light yellow. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

Mad. Pacquette. Rosy-claret.

Mme. Chereau. White, elegantly frilled azure-blue.

Mrs. Horace Darwin. S, snow-white; F, white, slightly violet at base.

Monsignor. S, violet; F, velvety purple-crimson.

Pallida dalmatica. S, clear lavender-blue; F, deep lavender. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

Queen Catarina. Another new introduction; very fine. Azure-blue, fragrant. Each \$2.00; per doz. \$18.00.

Sherwin Wright. S and F, bright clear yellow. Each 40c; per doz. \$4.00.

Tamerlan. S, violet-blue; F, deeper. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

Viola grandiflora. Deep lavender-blue. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES

Walhalla. S, lavender; F, wine-red.

Freya. S, pearl; F, flamed violet.

Helge. Lemon-yellow, pearl shadings. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

DWARF IRIS FOR EDGING

Pumila. Purple. Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50.

Cyanea. Deep velvety-blue; flowers large. Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50; per 100 \$10.00.

Bride. White with primrose beard. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

Stewart alpina hybrata. Pure yellow. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

Fairy. Pale blue, fine. Each 18c; per doz. \$1.75.

LATHYRUS—Perennial Pea

L. latifolius. Hardy climbing pea. We have these in pink and white. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

LAVANDULA—Lavender

L. vera. This is the true sweet lavender; grows about eighteen inches high. Delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

**LILIUM—Lily**

Outdoor culture. When planting Lilies out of doors, see that they have a well drained position, and where they will be shaded from very hot sun. Such places can usually be found around the shrub borders, and in the hardy plant border.

Spade over the ground thoroughly to a depth of 18 inches before planting Lilies and enrich it by adding equal portions of leafmold, peat and rotten manure. Plant the bulbs 4 to 6 inches deep, putting some sand under and around the bulbs.

L. candidum. The old-fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest. 5 and 6-inch pots: Each 50c; per doz. \$5.00.

L. auratum. Flowers very large, delicate ivory-white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies. 6-inch pots, each 75c; per doz. \$8.00.

L. rubrum. White, heavily spotted with rich crimson spots. 6-inch pots, each 75c; per doz. \$8.00.

THE NEW REGAL LILY

Lilium regale or myriophyllum. Experiments have proven this new lily to be harder than most kinds; so it is reasonable to expect that the glorious bloom which forces so easily for Easter time, will be as easily available to the amateur for its delightful unfolding within his own home. Many growers predict that Regal Lily will almost entirely supplant the older types of white forcing and garden lilies, within a very few years. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink; with a beautiful glow of canary-yellow at center; which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite; not oppressively heavy like some types, but with the sweet refreshment of the Jasmine. In the garden, it should bloom early in July, continuing its glorious display well into August. Each 85c; per doz. \$9.00.

LUPINUS—Lupine

L. polyphyllus. An effective plant, producing large spikes of clear blue flowers during the latter part of May and early June. Grows about 3 feet high. Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50.

LYSIMACHIA

L. nummularia (Creeping Jenny or Money-Wort). Valuable for planting under trees or shrubs where grass will not grow, where it quickly forms a dense carpet. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00, per 100 \$13.00.

LYCHNIS—Campion

The Lychnis are of easy culture, thriving in any soil; their bright colors have brought them in high favor with lovers of hardy plants.

L. calcedonica (Jerusalem Cross). Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers all summer; 2 to 3 feet high.

L. haageana. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in May and June. 12 inches.

L. viscaria. Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage; flower spikes of double, deep red, fragrant flowers in June. 1 foot. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

PACHYSANDRA—Japanese Spurge

P. terminalis. A trailing plant; glossy green foliage; spikes of flowers in May and June. A cover plant either in sun or shade. Each, 20c; per doz. \$2.00; per 100 \$15.00.

PAEONIES—Herbaceous

There is no flower that gives more pleasure to the grower than the Paeonia. It is probably the most showy spring flowering plant in our entire list of hardy plants. Easy to grow, requiring very little care and attention, excepting fertilization annually of some well-rotted manure. Every garden should have a goodly supply of this valuable flower. All plants will be strong divisions with from three to five eyes.

In planting see that the eyes are about two inches below the level of the surface of the soil. Remember, too deep planting is one main cause of shy blooming. And, do not expect a full crop of blooms the first year. If properly planted you will have some flowers the first year but you must give the plants time to make new roots and become established before you can expect a normal crop of flowers. And another thing to remember: always leave at least two or three leaves on the stalk when you cut the bloom. This helps the plant store up strength to produce another crop of blooms.

Soil and Planting. Any good garden soil is good for peonies but do not plant in low, wet soil or in light, sandy soil, and do not use any fresh manure near the plant when setting, or for that matter at any time.

Canari. Sulphur yellow. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.50.

Duchess de Nemours. Pure white, early. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.50.

Duchesse de Orleans. Deep pink, midseason. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.50.

Edules Superba. Rose-pink, early. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.50.

Festiva Maxima. White, crimson-flecked center. Early. Each 60c; per doz. \$6.50.

Francis Ortegat. Purplish-crimson. Midseason. Each 75c; per doz. \$8.50.

Gen'l McMahon. Brilliant red. Midseason. Each 75c; per doz. \$8.50.

Livingstone. Pale pink, very good. Each 95c; per doz. \$9.50.

Mme. de Verneville. Pure white. Early. Each, 50c; per doz. \$5.50.

Mme. Ducl. Silvery-pink. Midseason. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.50.

Mons. Krelage. Dark red. Midseason. Each 75c; per doz. \$8.50.

Officinalis Rubra. Crimson, fringed leaf. Early. Each \$1.15; per doz. \$12.00.

Officinalis Rosea. Fringed leaf, pink. Very early. Each \$1.25; per doz. \$13.00.

Following is a list of unnamed sorts, which we are selling by color. All varieties in this list are of the best and are sure to please. 3 to 5 eye plants.

Pink and White. Each 40c; per doz. \$4.25.

Red. Each 50c; per doz. \$5.25.

PAPAVER—Poppy

Oriente Mixed. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

PENSTEMON

P. barbatus (Chelone). Brilliant scarlet flowers in June and August. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

P. South Park Gem. A new variety, being an improvement on *Barbatus Torreyi*. Flowers of this variety are much closer together and showier on the spikes. The pleasing shade of deep coral pink flowers are produced freely from June until frost. The plant is more compact in growth and at maturity is about thirty inches high. We have a limited stock of these plants for Spring 1927. This variety should be planted in every garden. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)

Physostegia Virginica Nana. Dwarf in habit attaining a height of twelve to eighteen inches, very free flowering, color lavender pink, produced on closely set spikes. July and August. Should be in every collection. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

PHLOX SUFRUTICOSA Early Flowering Hardy Phlox.

Miss Lingard. A very fine white variety, begins to flower after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Largely used for cut flowers. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

HARDY PHLOX

The finest and most useful of the herbaceous plants. They succeed in almost any soil, or in any position, and flower throughout a long season. The plants remain in good condition for many years without attention, other than cultivating, and respond rapidly to improved cultivation and care.

Planting. Phlox may be planted in the autumn, from September 15th to October 15th, so as to become established before winter; but when they are to be planted in conjunction with other perennials, wait until spring. Plant early, for Phlox puts out new growth as soon as the frost leaves the ground. Always mulch with well-rotted manure; this will be beneficial to the plants, both summer and winter.

Anton Buchner. One of the finest white varieties. Med.

Coquelicot. Clear scarlet with crimson eye.

M. Paul Dutrie. Delicate light rose.

Pantheon. Bright carmine rose.

R. P. Struthers. (Tall). Rosy cherry-red.

Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$15.00.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink. Very fine.

Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00.

Thor. Salmon-pink. Medium growth. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00; per 100 \$20.00.

Salmon Queen (New). A beautiful clear salmon pink. Rivals Elizabeth Campbell. Strong, hardy grower. Large flowers and trusses.

Each 40c; per doz. \$4.00; per 100 \$30.00.

Siebold. Orange-scarlet. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00; per 100 \$20.00.

Special French. Light pink. Extra fine.

Each 35c; per doz. \$3.50; per 100 \$25.00.

W. C. Egan. Pleasing shade of soft pink, very fine.

Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00; per 100 \$20.00.



Platycodon

PLATYCODON—Balloon Flower or Japanese Bell Flower

P. grandiflorum. Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers.

P. grandiflorum alba. Pure white star-shaped flowers.

P. double white. Same as *Grandiflorum*.

P. double blue. Same as *Grandiflorum*.

Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

PLUMBAGO—Leadwort

P. larpentea. Of dwarf, spreading habit. Useful for an edging plant or for rockery, covered with beautiful deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

PYRETHRUM

P. grandiflorum roseum. Mixed colors.

P. hybridum fl. pl. In colors from deep red through the various shades of rose, to pure white.

Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

RANUNCULUS—Crow Foot

R. acris fl. pl. A double flowered form of our common buttercup. Blooms from May to June. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

RUDBECKIA—Cone Flower

R. laciniata (Golden Glow). Flowers produced in enormous quantities on long stems and resemble golden yellow cactus Dahlias. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

R. purpurea (Giant Purple). Flowers a peculiar reddish purple with a cone shaped center of brown. Blooms from July to October. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

SALVIA—Meadow Sage

S. azurea. A Rocky Mountain species, growing about two feet high. Produces a great number of sky-blue flowers in August and September. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$15.00.

SEDUM—Stone Crop

The dwarf of creeping varieties; are suitable for rock work, covering graves, dry, sunny banks and carpet bedding.

S. acre (Golden Moss). Creeping, foliage and flowers bright yellow. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

S. album (White Stonecrop). 3 inches. White flowers during July and August. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

S. spectabilis (Pink Stonecrop). 1 to 1½ feet. August and September. The most popular variety both because of its ability to grow almost anywhere and the beauty of its light-pink flowers. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

S. spectabile brilliant. A rich colored form of the preceding, being a bright amaranth red. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

STATICE—Great Sea Lavender

S. latifolia. A most valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads. Purplish minute flowers during July and August. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

STOKESIA—Stokes Aster

S. cyanea. One of the prettiest and most distinct hardy plants in our collection. It produces showy, aster-like deep lavender blue flowers from early in June until cut down by frost. Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

THALICTRUM—Meadow Rue

T. aquilegifolium atropurpureum. Elegant, graceful foliage and masses of rosy purple flowers in May to July.

T. dipterocarpum. A graceful border plant about four feet high, with pretty, fine-cut foliage, producing lemon yellow flowers in August and September.

Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

TRITOMA—Torch Lily

P. pfitzerii. A grand improvement on *Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora*. The spikes, which are produced with considerably more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently four and a half feet high, and with heads of bloom over twelve inches long, of a rich orange scarlet, shading to salmon rose on the edge. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

VERONICA—Speedwell

Most desirable hardy plants, the fall growing sorts being admirably adapted to the border while the dwarf varieties are excellent rock plants.

V. amethystina Amethyst blue, flowers in June and July.

V. incana. Bright, silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst blue flowers.

V. longiflora subsessilis. Should be planted in the spring; begins to bloom in mid-July and continues to mid-August. Flowers deep blue. Should be mulched in winter and watered at times during dry weather.

V. spicata. A fine border plant, producing long spikes of white flowers.

V. spicata rosea. A fine border plant, producing long spikes of rose colored flowers. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.

VINCA—Trailing Myrtle.

V. minor. An excellent dwarf evergreen trailing plant that is used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees or on graves, where it is too shady for other plants to thrive. Each, 15c; per doz. \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

VIOLAS—Violets

V. Prince of Wales (English). Hardy and sweet scented. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

YUCCA—Adam's Needle, or Spanish Bayonet

Y. filamentosa. Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large fragrant, drooping, creamy white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions. Each 30c; per doz. \$3.00.



Tritoma



Yucca

Greenhouse Department

We have quit growing Cut Flowers and are now devoting our entire range of glass to the growing of pot plants for spring planting and to the propagation of Hardy Perennials.

TIME OF SHIPMENT. We will ship all orders at the best time for planting. If you want special shipments made on certain dates, please state so on your order.

METHOD OF SHIPMENT. Greenhouse plants should never be shipped by freight. Express is the proper way to ship this class of plants.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS. Add 10 per cent to amount of bill for local, first, second and third zones; 15 per cent for fourth and fifth zones, and 20 per cent for sixth and seventh zones. We are in St. Louis, Mo., zone.



Ageratum

ACHYRANTHUS

Brillantissima. Bright red foliage. Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00.

AGERATUM—Floss Flower

Stella Gurney. A fine dwarf blue, fine for bedding and borders.

Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00.

AGLAONEMA

A. costatum. A dwarf-growing Aroid, suitable for the conservatory or window garden. Very compact heart-shaped leaves of dark, shining green, with white midrib and scattering blotches of white. Each 75c.

ALTERNANTHERA

Bright foliage plants of dwarf habit, much used for carpet bedding.

Aurea Nana. Dwarf growing, bright red foliage.

Brilliantissima. Rather broad leaves, bushy growth; mottled bronze and cream, but mostly bright red.

Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00.

ALYSSUM—Sweet Alyssum

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow). The dwarf white variety so much used for edging.

Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00.

ANTHERICUM

A. vittatum variegatum. A most desirable plant for window boxes, vases, or for growing as a single specimen in pot; long narrow green leaves edged with white. Each 30c.

A. mandaeum. Similar to the above in habit, but with narrower foliage, the leaves being green on the edges with creamy white center. Each 30c.

ANTHRIRINUM—Snapdragon

Daphne. Soft blush pink.

Golden Queen. Rich, pure yellow.

Firebrand. Rich, deep red.

Mont Blanc. Pure white.

Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50.

ASPARAGUS

Sprengerl. Graceful pot plant for house decoration or for hanging baskets. According to size, 25c, 50c, 75c each.

A. plumosa. Each 15c and 25c, according to size.



ASPIDISTRA

The Aspidistra is the easiest of all decorative plants to grow well. Give it a loamy soil and plenty of water, and it will ask for nothing more. A useful plant for the veranda in summer, and for hardiness has no equal as a house plant at any season. It will succeed even in a comparatively dark hall where few other plants would live.

Lurida. Green leaved.

According to size, 50c; 75c; \$1.00.

BEGONIA—Four Varieties

According to size, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 each.



Yellow King Humbert Canna

CANNA

A. crozy. Very brilliant and attractive, rich crimson scarlet bordered with golden yellow, 3½ feet.

Allemania. Orchid flowered, salmon with golden markings. 5 feet.

American Beauty. Velvety oriental carmine or translucent cerise. Very free flowering. 5 feet.

Burbank. Yellow. 3 feet. Thickly spotted in the throat with bright scarlet.

City of Portland. A new variety of a good deep clear pink; the full petaled trusses are borne freely on heavy stalks, continuing throughout the summer. 3½ feet.

David Harum. Dark bronze foliage; grand grower and free bloomer; fine large flowers with round petals. Bright vermilion-scarlet, dotted with crimson spots. 3½ feet.

Florence Vaughan (4 feet). Speckled, red or yellow.

Jean d'Arc. Deep pink. 4 feet.

King Humbert. Bronze leaf, flowers 6 inches in diameter, brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings. Good bedding variety. 5 feet.

Louisiana. Soft, glowing scarlet, with orange throat. 6 feet.

Meteor. Bright blood red flowers. 5 feet.

The President. Most sensational introduction of recent years. Largest flowered, most vigorous growing red Canna. This variety should have a place in every collection.

Victory (3 feet). A delightful, dainty dwarf type. Creamy ecru toned with shell pink and chamais; rounded forets with crimped edge in full, compact, self-cleaned trusses.

Yellow King Humbert. A sport of the red flowered King Humbert. Flowers yellow, dotted orange-scarlet.

Prices on above varieties: Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

CROTONS

Splendid decorative plants for conservatory use or for use in carpet bedding. Fine selection of variety.

According to size, 30c to \$2.00 each.

DRACENA

Noted for the odd and beautiful foliage.

D. fragrans. An excellent house plant with broad dark-green foliage; grows under the most adverse conditions. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

D. kelleriana. Entirely different from the other varieties. Rather compact. Foliage of a leathery texture, rich dark green color, densely marked with spots of creamy white. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

D. massangeana. Broad green foliage with yellow band through the center. 4-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

D. Mrs. Ed. Andre. One of the finest high-colored varieties yet introduced with heavy bronze foliage developing to an intense brilliant rosy-carmine. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

D. sanderiana. A distinct and pretty variety with glaucous green foliage, edged with a broad border of creamy-white. 3-inch pots, 50c each.

D. terminalis. Rich, crimson foliage, marked with pink and white.

According to size, 10c to \$3.00 each.

FERNS

Dwarf Boston. Similar to the well-known Boston Fern, only more compact.

Rosevelt. Dwarf compact grower.

Teddy, Jr. Very dwarf form of the Roosevelt.

Verona. Very fine foliage.

According to size, 50c to \$3.00 each.

FERNS—For Fern Dishes

We have at all times a good supply of the most desirable varieties.

Pteris rivertoniana.

Pteris alba liniata.

Aspidium tessineuse.

Holly Ferns.

2¼-inch pots: 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

GERANIUMS

Our list of geraniums is not a long one, but is made up of the most popular bedding sorts.

Beauty poitevine. Rosy-salmon.

Bertha de Pressily. Double delicate pink.

Francis Meehan. Very pretty double pink variety.

Jean Pabon. Blood-red with small white eye.

John Doyle. Semi-double, vermilion-scarlet.

Madam Barney. Double, brilliant rose.

Madam Landry. Semi-double, salmon shaded orange.

Mme. Recamier. Double pure white.

Mrs. E. G. Hill. Beautiful salmon, single.

Mont Mart. Purplish color.

Red Barney. Double red.

Ruby. Double crimson.

S. A. Nutt. Double, rich dark crimson.

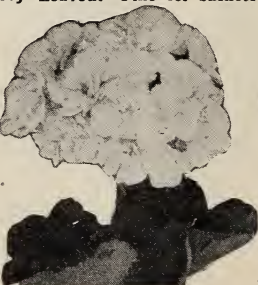
Scarlet Bedder. Rather dwarf, semi-double, dark fiery red flowers.

Tiffin. Rich glowing scarlet, shading to crimson on upper petals; single.

Above varieties, each 30c; per doz. \$2.75;

per 100 \$20.00.

Ivy Leaved. Fine for baskets or vases or where a trailing or climbing plant may be desired.



Scented

Leaves.

Noted for their scented leaves. We have the rose, lemon and nutmeg.

Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$18.00.

COLEUS

Best plants for carpet bedding and borders for Canna beds.

Christmas Gem. Leaves very broad, the underside a bright, yellowish green which carries over and beyond the beaded edge until lost, after fitful struggling, beneath a covering surface of oriental red. Over all lies a distinct sheen of old rose, pointed here and there with pearl and carmine. A beautiful pot plant for conservatory use. Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c, according to size pot.

Flambeau
Golden Bedder
Brilliance
Chicago Bedder
2½-inch pots—Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00;
per 100 \$6.00.

Trailing Coleus. For baskets and window boxes.
3-inch pots. Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50.
2½-inch pots. Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00.

HEDERA—Ivy

H. helix (English Ivy). A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady locations. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this section, due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

5-inch pot plants, each 60c; per doz. \$6.50.
4-inch pot plants, each 50c; per doz. \$5.50.
3-inch pot plants, each 35c; per doz. \$3.75.

HELIOTROPE

A favorite flower with everyone.
Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

HIBISCUS

Sinensis. Single, red and pink; double red and pink.
According to size: Each 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

LANTANA

Well known useful summer bedding plants; the varieties offered are of dwarf habit.

Comtesse de Biencourt. A splendid pink.

M. Schmitt. A fine yellow.

Jacob Schulz. Pink and yellow.

Leo Dex. A fine red.

Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

LANTANA

Weeping. Showy bedding or basket plants.
Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

MARANTA

Beautiful variegated foliage plants, suitable for the warm conservatory.

M. rosea liniata. Rich deep green leaves beautifully variegated with many narrow lines of a soft salmon-rose. 4-inch pots \$1.50 each.

M. vanden heckel. Rich dark green leaves beautifully variegated with silvery-white. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

MARIGOLD

Both the African and French sorts are among the most popular annuals for bedding and for cut flowers.

Golden Ball (French). Pure golden-yellow, a fine bedding plant.

Lemon Ball (French). Light lemon-yellow. Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50; per 100 \$10.00.

MOONFLOWER

Mexican. The fastest growing climbing annual. Each 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

We would appreciate it if you would show this copy to some of your friends who may be interested in our products. Will gladly send copy to anyone wishing to place an order, upon request.

Nursery stock in many varieties is very scarce and will be more so for a number of years; some varieties are now unobtainable.

Place your orders at once so that stock can be reserved for you; we ship soon as weather condition permit.

H. J. WEPER & SONS
NURSERY COMPANY.

PELARGONIUMS—Lady Washington Geraniums

Easter Greeting. Each 25c, 35c, 50c.

PHILODENDRON or MONSTERA

Giganteum. Of strong climbing habit, with large deep green foliage, a splendid wall plant for a warm conservatory. Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50.

PANSY—Mammoth Strain

We will have ten thousand to offer this spring.
Per doz. 75c; per 100 \$5.00.

PALMS

Kentia Belmoreana. Of dwarf habit than Fosteriana, but with more spreading leaves. The Kentias are the hardiest house plants. They are of slow growth and are less affected by dust and dry atmosphere.

Kentia Fosteriana. Of taller habit than the belmoreana, somewhat heavier foliage.

Phoenix roebeleni. Most graceful of the Phoenix and a palm which has become one of the most popular for room decoration. Graceful recurving leaves, with narrow dark green pinnae give it a lightness and airiness not surpassed.

According to size. \$1.00 to \$3.00.



Salvia

PANDANUS

Pandanus Veitchii (Screw Pine). One of the best and most attractive decorative plants for the house. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with stripes of white and gracefully curved.

According to size: Each \$1.00 to \$5.00.

PENNISETUM—Fountain Grass

Tender ornamental grasses, valuable either as individual specimens in the garden or for massing. For border plants for canna beds nothing equals them.

Pennisetum cooperianum. Pretty bronze foliage and grows three to four feet tall. Fine for edging canna beds. 3-inch pots, each 25c; per doz. \$2.75.

Pennisetum longistylum. Extremely graceful greenish plumes; excellent for bedding purposes. 3-inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

PETUNIA

Double Fringed Mixed. 4-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Single Giant Fringed Mixed. 4-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Rosy Morn. Soft rose-pink. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50; per 100 \$10.00.

PLUMBAGO

Capensis. Light lavender-blue. Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50.



Verbenas

SALVIA—Scarlet Sage

Zurich. A splendid dwarf variety, growing about two feet high, and is especially valuable on account of being the earliest to bloom, flowering ten days in advance of any other sort.

4-inch pots, each 20c; per doz. \$2.00; per 100 \$15.00.

SANSEVIERA

Zeylanica. An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house decoration, the thick, leathery leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity.

According to size, 75c to \$1.50 each.

Zeylanica Laurenti. This plant has a band of creamy-yellow, varying from ¼ to ½ inch or more in width on each edge of the leaves, which adds greatly to its decorative effect.

4-inch pots \$1.25.

SANTOLINA—Lavender Cotton

S. incana. A dwarf evergreen perennial with attractive, silvery-white foliage; useful as a rock or border plant, and largely used for carpet bedding. Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00; per 100 \$6.00.

TRADESCANTIA

Wandering Jew. Splendid plants for basket and window boxes. Each 10c and 15c.

VINCA—Vine

Major Variegata. A popular plant for vases, baskets and window boxes, trailing vines. According to size, 25c each; doz. \$2.50.

VINCA—Periwinkle

A splendid plant for bedding or for borders, grows 18 to 24 inches high. Always clean and blooms continuously throughout the summer. Flowers single.

V. alba. White.

V. aurea. Rose.

V. aurea reticulata. White with red eye. Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00; per 100 \$6.00.

VERBENA

We have a nice collection of assorted colors. Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00; per 100 \$6.00.

AQUATIC PLANTS FOR AQUARIUMS

Fish will not thrive unless some plants are growing to supply oxygen.

CYPERUS—Umbrella Plant

Alternifolius. A splendid aquatic plant. According to size, each 25c to 50c.

EICHORNIA—Water Hyacinths

Crassipes Major. A very free-growing and showy floating aquatic, bearing flowers of delicate lilac rose in trusses like a hyacinth. Does splendidly out doors in summer. Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50.

MYRIOPHYLLUM—Parrot's Feather

Properpinacoides. Long, trailing stems, clothed with whorls of the most exquisite foliage, as delicate as the cypress vine. An aquatic plant. Each 10c; per doz. \$1.00.

SPRAYING—Simple, Easy, Effective

SCALECIDE

THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY

SULFOCIDE

A Better Summer Spray

Any fruit grower who understands the value of Scalecide will select it as his regular dormant spray. Scalecide is truly "the complete dormant spray." When you spray with Scalecide, you can rest assured that you have done all that can be done, at that particular time, by any dormant spray or combination of sprays. Scalecide is the quality miscible oil. It is a profit maker and not merely a bug killer. The invigorating effect alone is worth the cost. Many of the finest orchards are sprayed every year with Scalecide. Dilute one gallon to fifteen gallons of water.

Kills Scale. Scalecide kills scale almost instantly and does a thorough job. It smothers the scale with a film of oil. It creeps under the protective scales and into the cracks and crevices of the rough bark. It controls scale even when the scale crusts and coats the tree. Two hours after Scalecide is applied it has done its work—no amount of rain after that affects its efficiency.

Kills Aphis Without Nicotine. If aphis control is one of your serious orchard problems, this alone is sufficient reason for your use of Scalecide. The fact that Scalecide controls aphis, without nicotine, means much more than the saving of the cost of nicotine. It means the control of aphis, year in and year out, by the simple method of spraying with Scalecide as a delayed dormant spray.

Kills Eggs of Leaf Roller and Red Mite. Scalecide again demonstrates its effectiveness, as the complete dormant spray, by killing insect eggs wintering on the tree. Best control is obtained by applying Scalecide, as a delayed dormant spray, as near hatching time as possible. For leaf roller dilute Scalecide 1 to 12½; for red mite, 1 to 15.

Kills Fire Blight Cankers. If your orchard is infested with fire blight, try Scalecide this year. Scalecide penetrates and kills the infectious hold-over cankers, allows the wound to heal and checks the spread of fire blight, without pruning or cutting. Fire blight control is an extra benefit from the annual use of Scalecide to control scale and other pests.

Kills Fungous Spores and Fungous Cankers. Scalecide is the only oil spray which is also a fungicide. And Scalecide, unlike any other fungicide, penetrates diseased tissues and is therefore effective against more fungous troubles than a mere surface spray like lime-sulphur. Applied before the buds swell, Scalecide controls peach leaf curl. Brown rot cankers, black rot cankers, collar rot and root rot yield to treatment with Scalecide.

Guaranteed to Make a Better Orchard Than Lime-Sulphur. The manufacturer's guarantee that, if an orchard is divided in two parts, one part being sprayed with Scalecide, and the other part with lime-sulphur for three years, other things being equal, the part sprayed with Scalecide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulphur, or they will refund the money you have paid for the Scalecide. Ask for copy of the guarantee.

Invigorates Your Trees. Scalecide applied regularly every year gives your trees the vigor required to produce both fruit and bud. The leaves of the Scalecide-sprayed tree are larger and darker green and they hang on later in the fall. Thus they enable the tree to build up more starches and sugars and properly nourish the fruit spurs.

Saves Labor. Twice as much dilute lime-sulphur as dilute Scalecide is required to spray the same trees. The saving is not only in applying half as much material but especially in filling and hauling one-half as many spray tanks through your orchard. This saving of time is very important in the busy days of spring.

Saves Haulage. Instead of sending a truck to the station for a fifty-gallon barrel of lime-sulphur weighing 600 pounds, you can bring home a fifteen-gallon drum of Scalecide, weighing 135 pounds, on the running-board of your car. This 135-pound drum of Scalecide weighs even less than enough dry lime-sulphur (150 lbs.) to spray the same trees.

Pleasant to Use. When you spray with Scalecide, you do away with slickers and gauntlets and goggles. You will enjoy spraying with Scalecide—it is so pleasant to use. You can look straight at your work, without fear of injuring your eyes. Fruit growers say, "The job I used to dread so much before, I now actually look forward to. I like to spray with Scalecide."

SCALECIDE PRICES

F. O. B. St. Louis, Missouri.

50-gal. bbls.....	\$38.00
30-gal. bbls.....	26.00
15 gals.....	\$11.50
Drum.....	2.00
10-gal. cans.....	10.60
5-gal. can.....	6.25
One 1-gal. can.....	1.75
One 1-qt. can.....	.75

CARBOLEINE

The safest and most effective low priced oil spray on the market since 1907. It mixes instantly in any kind of water and stays mixed. Diluted 1 to 20, Carboleine kills scale, aphis, and many other pests. But it does not have fungicidal or invigorating properties and does not control fire-blight cankers—Scalecide is the only oil spray that has these advantages. You can buy Carboleine at \$20.00 per 50-gallon barrel F. O. B. Hackensack, N. J., with full assurance that no dormant spray—except Scalecide—will serve you so well.

SULFOCIDE PRICES

F. O. B. St. Louis, Missouri.

50-gal. bbls.....	\$60.00
30-gal. bbls.....	39.00
10-gal. cans.....	15.00
5-gal. can.....	8.75
One 1-gal. can.....	2.75
One 1-qt. can.....	1.00
One 1-pt. can.....	.70

Briefly, these are the reasons why Sulfoicide is "a better summer spray": It does not russet apples (bordeaux does); it does not devitalize the foliage and dwarf the fruit (lime-sulphur does); it can be used on both peaches and apples and on all kinds of fruits and vegetables (no other fungicide can); it imparts to the fruit a beautiful lustre and finish; it costs no more than home-made bordeaux. Sulfoicide is a highly concentrated, non-poisonous, liquid sulphur fungicide, quite distinct from lime-sulphur.

A Powerful Fungicide. Within a few minutes after the Sulfoicide spray is applied, the sulphur is precipitated by the action of the carbonic acid gas of the air. This precipitated sulphur is manufactured right on the leaf, where you want it, and is so fine that it is scarcely visible, except where drops accumulate. This is sulphur in its strongest fungicidal form, for the finer the sulphur the greater is its fungicidal action.

Used On All Kinds of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers. Where peaches and apples are interplanted, there is no fungicide, except Sulfoicide, which is at the same time safe for peaches and effective in the control of apple diseases. Sulfoicide is the only fungicide which can be used on all kinds of fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Controls Apple Scab. The control of apple scab is in some seasons the most difficult problem of the apple grower. Sulfoicide is not only an effective fungicide for scab control, but it does not injure chlorophyll and does not turn scab spots black. Do not take chances with apple scab—spray with Sulfoicide and prevent it.

Stops Brown Rot. Sulfoicide controls brown rot of peaches, plums, cherries, etc. It even checks brown rot after it has started and keeps it from spreading. We know of no other fungicide that will do this. Failure to set fruit is often due to brown rot attacking the blossoms. Spray early—just as the buds swell and before the blossoms open—to protect the blossoms.

Retards Decay in Marketed Fruit. The day before picking, spray the fruit thoroughly, using 1 gallon of Sulfoicide and 3 pounds of any good odorless soap—not fish-oil soap—to 200 gallons of water. This covers the fruit with a film of extremely fine sulphur, which retards decay and at the same time can neither be seen nor tasted and is non-poisonous and harmless.

One Gallon Makes 200 Gallons of Spray. Sulfoicide is a very concentrated spray material and a little of it goes a long way. For most purposes dilute Sulfoicide, 1 gallon to 200 gallons of water. For potatoes, use 1 gallon to 150 gallons of water. The low cost of Sulfoicide is due to the fact that it goes so far.

Convenient to Use. Sulfoicide is so convenient to use—just pour it into the water and spray. It is a clear liquid, containing no grit or sediment. There is nothing to clog the nozzle or eat out the valves. Because of the great dilution the spray is non-caustic. Sulfoicide may be combined with nicotine for aphis control, and Kayso, cal-arsenate and arsenate of lead as described below.

Cost is Low. Sulfoicide costs no more than home-made bordeaux, commercial lime-sulphur, self-boiled lime-sulphur or dry-mix. A fifty-gallon barrel of Sulfoicide costing \$60.00 makes 10,000 gallons of spray. The low cost of Sulfoicide, coupled with its convenience and general utility, make it the ideal spray for the commercial fruit grower.

Combines With Cal-Arsenate. Sulfoicide may be combined with a good grade of calcium arsenate (arsenate of lime) with or without Kayso. However, we recommend the use of Kayso, whenever convenient, for when Kayso is mixed in the water first, it tends to neutralize any arsenical residue which may be in the spray tank.

Combines With Kayso and Arsenate of Lead. We can now recommend the new combination of Kayso (mix it in the water first), and arsenate of lead (mix it in the water second), with Sulfoicide (mix it in the water last). Always mix in the order named. Add the Sulfoicide after all the water has been put in the spray tank. Use only plain arsenate of lead—in the case of an arsenate of lead containing a so-called self-spreader, there is apt to be burning. This combination has been thoroughly tested for a number of years with good success.

Grasselli Plant Food

DIRECTIONS FOR USING GRASSELLI PLANT FOOD

For Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc. When it can be done without injury to the lawn, the ground around trees, shrubs or vines should be worked occasionally, particularly in the spring, and the fertilizer distributed over the finely divided soil, as evenly as possible, at the rate of 1 ounce per square foot, and thoroughly watered in.

In case the ground under the trees or shrubs is in sod applications should be made as directed for old lawns.

Gardens. To obtain best results in flower or vegetable gardens, it is necessary to give careful attention to the preparation of the soil, and care should be taken to see that the top soil is made as fine as possible. Grasselli Plant Food should be mixed with the fine top soil, before planting, at the rate of one ounce per square foot, and should be distributed as evenly as possible, and well raked in.

Lawns. For best results on old lawns, Grasselli Plant Food should be applied early in the spring, before the growth starts, at the rate of one-half ounce per square foot, and again in the fall after growth has stopped, at the same rate. For new lawns Grasselli Plant Food should be used as directed for gardens.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Nitrogen, 4.12%. Equivalent to Ammonia, 5.00%. Available Phosphoric Acid, 13.00%. Potash (K₂O), 4.00%. Ammonia from Mineral Matter. **PRICES:** 100-lb. bag \$5.50 each; 50-lb. bags \$3.50 each; 25-lb. bags \$2.00 each; F. O. B. St. Louis.

Spray Pumps for All Purposes

We are agents for the well-known DEMING PUMPS. As our space is limited we can only show a small portion of the various styles we carry. If you are in the market for a pump, kindly send for a catalogue, showing a complete line. Free to all applicants.

Fig. 645—THE "CENTURY"



The acknowledged leader of all barrel pumps for more than twenty years. Will supply two leads of hose and four nozzles.

Universal iron base—adjustable to any size or depth of barrel—fits the flat head or curved side of barrel. Base fits 7x10-inch hole. Filling hole in base for mixtures. Valves may be quickly reached by removing four bolts. Twin paddle agitator; 2 1/4-inch all-brass cylinder; brass ball valves and seats. Air chamber 2 1/2-inch heavy steel tubing, 32 inches long. Barrel not furnished unless so ordered.

One 12 1/2-ft. section of "Deco" hose and one nozzle supplied with pump.

Shipping weight, boxed, 75 pounds.
 Outfit A—as described above..... \$18.30
 Outfit B—with 2 leads of 12 1/2-ft. hose
 and 2 nozzles..... 22.25
 Pump only—without hose or nozzles... 14.30

THE "GARDENERS' CHOICE" A "One-Man" Machine

This is a very convenient outfit for general use. The pump is fitted with mechanical agitator and is good for 125 pounds pressure. It has a large air chamber. Working parts are brass.

Tank holds 24 gallons; has hinged wood top. Leg, tongue and handle are wrought iron pipe. Metal wheels, diameter 24 inches, with staggered spokes and 2-inch tires. Strong iron axles. Hub-tank, 30 inches; height to top of pump, 42 inches.

Six feet of 1/2-inch discharge hose and a Bordeaux nozzle are furnished. When crated, with cart, shipping weight is about 120 pounds. Net cash price..... \$38.70

DEMING SPRAY NOZZLES AND ACCESSORIES For Use With Any Make Sprayer



Fig. 754



Fig. 965

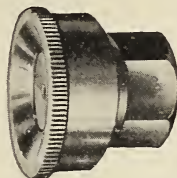


Fig. 766



Fig. 766 1/2

Parcel Post paid on all nozzles and accessories except as noted.

Fig. 965—"Bordeaux." Best general purpose spray nozzle. Throws solid stream, fine or coarse fan-shaped spray. Excellent for whitewashing. Each \$1.05.

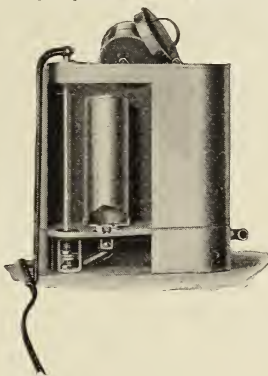
Fig. 766—"Simplex." Has two interchangeable steel spray disks, one for coarse and one for medium-fine spray. Each 50c.

Fig. 766 1/2—Same as Fig. 766, but with angle connection. Each 60c.

Fig. 754—"Eureka." Throws conical-shaped spray. Discharges by pushing against fence or tree. Highly recommended for whitewashing. Each 50c.

Fig. 1002. "SPRA-RITE" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

Very convenient to operate, as horizontal pump lever is attached to bottom of tank, where it is within easy reach of operator's hand.



Pump is of the diaphragm type, located in bottom of tank. Has 5 1/4-inch special composition diaphragm, giving capacity of about one-fourth gallon per minute. Brass tank holds four gallons.

Price, F. O. B. St. Louis, Mo. \$17.85.

Fig. 689—THE "PERFECT SUCCESS"



The "Perfect Success" consists of the "Success" pump with malleable iron bucket clamp and adjustable foot rest which holds pump and bucket together, so entire outfit can be carried from place to place when bucket is filled with mixture. Four feet of hose and Bordeaux nozzle are included. Bucket is not furnished. Shipping weight, crated, 12 pounds.

Net cash price..... \$7.95

If wanted by Parcel Post, add sufficient postage for St. Louis zone.

"SAMSON" SPRAYER With Complete Equipment

This outfit consists of a "Samson" pump, with 50-gallon barrel, anchored by steel tie rods to substantial wood platform.

Pump is connected to barrel with 1-inch suction hose with strainer.

Mechanical agitator operates from pump lever. Filling hole with hinged cover in top of barrel. Outfit may be placed in any wagon box.

Equipment includes "Samson" pump; pressure gauge; 50-gallon barrel; mechanical agitator; 1-inch suction hose and strainer; discharge "Y" for one or two leads of hose; 25-foot section of 1/2-inch "Deco" sprayer hose; 8-foot extension pipe with stop cock; also rubber hand-hold and drip shield; double spraying attachment and two "Simplex" nozzles, all mounted on platform, as illustrated above.

Shipping weight, crated, 310 pounds. Net cash price, complete as described.. \$93.75

Insecticides and Fungicides

KAYSO Revised Directions

Spraying authorities and commercial fruit growers in the Atlantic Coast and Middle Western states have concluded after two years' practical use and experimentation, that for best results KAYSO should be used at the rate of 1 pound to 100 gallons of dilute spray (2 pounds to 200-gallon tank). This amount not only gives better spreading but, by increasing adhesiveness, it makes the sprays more resistant to weathering by rain, wind and dews.

100-lb. sacks, per lb..... \$0.18
 50-lb. sacks, per lb..... .10
 10-lb. sacks, per lb..... .21
 2-lb. packages, per lb..... .22
 10-oz. packages, each..... .25
 10-lb., 2-lb. and 10-oz. packages can be sent by parcel post.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE POWDER

A good many people prefer to use Bordeaux mixture for various fungous diseases for summer spraying. We recommend the use of KAYSO in combination with Bordeaux to avoid any possibility of burning foliage or staining of fruit.

100-lb. drum, per lb..... \$0.16
 4-lb. bags, per lb..... .20
 1-lb. cartons, each..... .30

Poison—Cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Powder) (Same as Cal-Arsenate)

4-lb. bags, per lb..... .15
 1-lb. cartons, each..... .30

Poison—Cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

NICOTINE SULPHATE (40%)

For Spraying Fruit Trees and Truck Crops—40 per cent Nicotine guaranteed. Aphids, thrips and similar soft-bodied, sucking insects can be wiped out of the orchard or garden by systematic spraying with Nicotine Sulphate. Being a vegetable poison it will not injure fruit or foliage.

10-lb. tins..... \$13.50
 2-lb. tins..... 3.50
 1-lb. tins..... 1.25
 1-oz. bottles..... .35

Can be sent by Parcel Post.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Powder)

100-lb. drums, per lb..... \$0.18
 4-lb. bags, per lb..... .21
 1-lb. carton, each..... .35

Poison—Cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

BLUE VITROL (Blue Stone)—Used in making home-made Bordeaux Mixture.

450-lb. barrels, per lb.. \$0.08 100-lb. barrels, per lb.. \$.10

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